**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 9 OCTOBER 1984

### Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes attacked two large maritime targets south of Khark Island on 8 October, scoring "direct and destructive hits," an Iraqi military source announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. Confirming the attack, Tehran radio reported the disclosure by Bahraini shipping sources that a Liberian-registered tanker was attacked and set on fire "in the area where tankers are usually attacked by Iraqi planes." In London, Lloyd's revealed that six seamen were killed and six others were badly burned in the attack on the tanker, according to AFP.

### Egypt

*Mubarak Jordan Visit* — President Husni Mubarak will begin a 3-day visit to Jordan on 9 October, the Egyptian and Jordanian information ministers announced in statements cited by MENA and QNA. Mubarak will hold talks with King Husayn on bilateral relations, coordination, and the latest developments in Arab and international affairs, Amman television disclosed.

Commenting on Mubarak's visit in an editorial reported by Damascus radio, Syria's *AL-BA'TH* warned that Egypt, Jordan, and their allies are proceeding toward the establishment of a "reactionary" alliance aimed at "liquidating" the Palestine question and "encircling the Syrian-led national trend."

*Message From Peres* — The Israeli ambassador in Cairo gave Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali a message for President Mubarak from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Cairo radio reported on 8 October.

*Praise for Al-Sadat* — President Mubarak hailed the memory of Anwar al-Sadat in an October War anniversary speech broadcast by Cairo radio, describing the assassinated president as a courageous leader and a hero of war and peace.

### Iraq

*'Aziz Interview* — Iraq wants to "work toward" resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt and will seek an agreement on returning Egypt to the Arab fold during the upcoming Arab summit, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said in an interview with *THE WASHINGTON POST* cited by MENA. 'Aziz also disclosed that talks are under way with the U.S. State Department for an exchange of official visits "at the highest level" after the U.S. presidential elections, adding that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Washington and Baghdad is currently being discussed, Radio Monte Carlo noted, citing the same interview.

*Saudi Refutation* — "A responsible Saudi source" denied reports that Saudi Arabia and Turkey have "offered Iran the replacement" of President Saddam Husayn with his deputy, Taha Yasin Ramadhan, according to SPA.

*Ryabov Visit* — At the conclusion of his 3-day official visit, Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed his "absolute satisfaction" with the results, INA reported.

### Iran

A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio condemned recent proposals in the U.S. Congress for transferring the U.S. Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, warning that such a move will arouse "flames of wrath" from the world's Muslims.

### Lebanon

Before leaving for the United States, Israeli Prime Minister Peres disclosed that he was taking a plan for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon for discussion with U.S. leaders, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. Peres also viewed as "interesting" the statement by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' that Syria will accept a U.S. mediation role within the framework of the United Nations, according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Israeli sources in Washington subsequently disclosed that Israel has agreed to the continued presence of the Syrian Army in Lebanon and that it is ready to accept a verbal agreement by Syria regarding arrangements in Lebanon, the radio reported.

On Syria's part, Foreign Minister Al-Shar' told Radio Monte Carlo that the Americans now realize that they "miscalculated" on the situation in Lebanon and now "admit" that the Syrian forces are unlike the "invading and occupying Israeli presence." Hence, the new development in the U.S. position is the separation between the Israeli and Syrian withdrawals, he added.

As for the Lebanese, Beirut radio cited Minister Nabih Birri's statement to *THE WASHINGTON POST* that Lebanon will ban any armed Palestinian presence in the south after Israel's withdrawal and that 9,000 Lebanese troops will be deployed in the area. In a speech to the UN General Assembly broadcast by the radio, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stressed that Lebanon is proud of the resistance to the Israeli occupation.

Meanwhile, Beirut radio cited "unconfirmed" reports that Israeli troops have begun to withdraw from the Al-Awwali River area and are handing over their positions to Major Antoine Lahd's army of southern Lebanon. The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio likewise reported movements of Israeli vehicles and equipment southward from the Al-Awwali River on 8 October.

In Beirut, the crossing points between the eastern and western sectors were closed several times between 6 and 8 October because of the presence of gunmen on the streets, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reports. Earlier, the Voice of

Lebanon reported that British Embassy guards thwarted an attempt by gunmen to "storm" a British Embassy building in West Beirut.

### Israel

An IDF patrol killed three "terrorists" who had apparently infiltrated into the West Bank from Jordan, Jerusalem radio announced. One IDF soldier was wounded in the clash, which occurred on the night of 6-7 October.

### PLO Affairs

Following his visit to the GDR, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunis where he briefed Fatah Central Committee members on his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials in East Berlin, according to a Palestinian source cited by KUNA. The source predicted that 'Arafat will shortly visit Algeria for talks with President Chadli Bendjedid on the possibility of convening the PNC in Algiers. Earlier, in a statement reported by Aden Voice of Palestine radio, the Fatah Central Committee noted that Fatah leaders will hold further talks with the Algerians but reaffirmed it's willingness to hold the PNC on a ship "if all the Arab capitals reject us."

Meanwhile, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir denied a Tunisian press report that he is likely to replace 'Arafat as PLO chairman, telling KUNA that such stories are "trivialities" that deserve no reply. Another prominent Fatah leader, Salah Khalaf, stressed in an interview cited by KUNA that the PLO is not dead and will shortly prove that it is capable of dealing military blows "in an unprecedented manner." Khalaf also described 'Arafat's talks with Gromyko as "extremely important."

### Libya

King Husayn of Jordan will "pay the price" for his actions and the Palestinians should act against his establishments as if they were Israeli establishments, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio. Deploring the current factionalism in the PLO, Al-Qadhdhafi said the Palestinians need a single revolutionary movement under an "iron-fisted" leader. He also defended his rapprochement with Morocco, asserting that he wants the Saharan problem to be resolved through a referendum so that the Moroccan Army can be used to fight the Israelis.

### YAR

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was met by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on his arrival in Damascus on 8 October for a "cordial working visit," Damascus radio announced. In his arrival statement, President Salih declared that he would consult with Al-Asad on Arab issues, "particularly the latest developments in both the Arab and Palestinian arenas," the radio observed. The next stop for President Salih was Moscow, where he landed on 9 October for an "official friendly visit," according to TASS, and was met by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet officials.

### Maghreb

*Ponomarev in Algeria* — Talks began on 5 October between FLN and CPSU delegations led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, FLN Political Bureau member, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Algiers radio announced. Discussion centered on Algerian-Soviet relations, the international situation, and the two countries' stands on issues of common concern. When President Bendjedid received the CPSU delegation on 6 October, Ponomarev conveyed a message to him from Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, the radio noted.

*Western Sahara* — During a brief visit to Tanzania, SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz stated that he is ready to hold direct talks with Morocco on a cease-fire and a referendum on self-determination for the Western Sahara, Dar es Salaam radio reported.

### Afghanistan

*Protest to Pakistan* — The government protested to the Pakistan Government over an incident on 5 October in which Pakistani forces stationed near the Konarha Province border opened heavy arms fire on two Afghan helicopters, Kabul radio reported.

*Soviet Officer Killed* — The chief commander of the Soviet forces in the Panjsher Valley was killed by mortar fire from Afghan mujahidin during "fierce clashes" in that area last week that led to the withdrawal of the joint Soviet-Afghan forces from "major parts" of the valley, IRNA claimed.

### Pakistan

Fifty people were injured in clashes in Karachi after Sunni Muslims set fire to a Shi'ite mosque and the Shi'ites responded by rioting and destroying buildings, according to AFP. The riots were attributed to "miscreants" reacting to "baseless rumors" in a press note issued by the Karachi administration and reported by Karachi radio. A subsequent press note cited by the radio disclosed that the incidents resulted in four deaths.

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

# Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 196

9 October 1984

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW .......... i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Reportage on ‘Arafat Visit to GDR .......... A 1
  - Arrives Berlin 5 Oct *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 1
  - Meets With Gromyko Twice *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 1
- ‘Arafat Sends Cable to Soviet Committee *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 1
- Reportage on Fatah Central Committee Meetings .......... A 1
  - Session Opens 4 Oct *[TAP]* .......... A 1
  - Meetings Conclude 5 Oct *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 1
  - KUNA Report on Meeting .......... A 1
  - Aden VOP on Meeting .......... A 2
- TAP: Fatah Revolutionary Council Meets in Tunis .......... A 3
- Khalaf on ‘Arafat-Gromyko, Algeria-PDRY Talks *[KUNA]* .......... A 3
- Fatah’s Khalid al-Hasan on PNC, Algerian Position *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 7 Oct]* .......... A 4
- PLO’s Faruq Qaddumi Meets UNGA President *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 4
- Syrian Authorities Arrest Fatah Cadres *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 4
- PLO’s Al-Wazir Denies Replacing ‘Arafat *[KUNA]* .......... A 4
- SANA: ‘Isam al-Qadi Urges Dialogue, Delay in PNC .......... A 4
- Habash Criticizes Yasir ‘Arafat, Jordan *[SANA]* .......... A 4
- DFLP Official on Adherence to Aden Agreement *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA’B 8 Oct]* .......... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

- Liberian Tanker Attacked Near Khark Island .......... C 1
  - AFP Reports Tanker Bombed .......... C 1
  - Lloyd’s Spokesman on Attack *[AFP]* .......... C 1
- GCC Countries Refrain From Sending Envoys to Iran *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 7 Oct]* .......... C 1
- Gulf States Oppose Holding Special Summit *[AFP]* .......... C 1
- GCC To Establish Joint Rapid Deployment Force *[Kuwait ARAB TIMES 6 Oct]* .......... C 1

KUWAIT

- Air Force Training Agreement Signed With France .......... C 2
- KUNA Cites UAE Air Force Chief on Joint Maneuvers .......... C 2

OMAN

- Foreign Minister Delivers Speech at United Nations *[WAKH]* .......... C 2
- Petroleum Minister, Delegation Leave for UK .......... C 2
- Foreign Minister Welcomes Egypt-Jordan Relations *[WAKH]* .......... C 2
- Foreign Minister Assesses GCC Defense Capability *[WAKH]* .......... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

- King Fahd Receives Moroccan King’s Message .......... C 3
- King Fahd Briefs Cabinet on Lebanese Situation .......... C 3
- Plan To Replace Iraqi President Refuted .......... C 3

### UAE

- Sudan First Vice President Received by President *[SUNA]* C 3
  - Delivers Numayri Message, Departs *[WAKH]* C 3
- FRG Chancellor Stops in UAE En Route to PRC *[WAKH]* C 4
- Diplomatic Relations With USSR To Be Established *[Kuwait AL-WATAN 6 Oct]* C 4

### PDRY

- Official Returns, Makes Statement on Syria Visit C 4
- Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad To Visit DPRK C 4

### YAR

- President Departs for Official Visit to USSR *[WAKH]* C 4
- Foreign Minister Arrives From UN Session C 4

## EGYPT

- Mubarak Departs on Official Visit to Jordan D 1
- Jordanian Crown Prince To Visit, Meet Officials D 1
- Mubarak October War Anniversary Speech D 1
- Israel's Peres Sends Message to Mubarak D 4
- Soviet Experts Asked To Check Aswan High Dam *[AL-AHRAR 1 Oct]* D 4
- Mubarak Cancels Powers of Federation Council Chairman D 4

## IRAQ

- Reportage on Strike Against Maritime Targets E 1
  - Liberian Tanker Reported Ablaze *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* E 1
  - 6 Crewmen Believed Dead *[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 9 Oct]* E 1
  - 'Two' Maritime Targets Hit E 1
- Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques E 1
  - Helicopter Attack Reported E 1
  - Iranians Shell Basra E 2
  - 2 'Enemy Boats' Destroyed E 2
  - 2 'Large' Targets Hit E 3
- Foreign Minister 'Aziz on U.S. Relations *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* E 3
- 'Aziz on Wish To Restore Ties With Egypt *[MENA]* E 4

## JORDAN

- King Husayn's Remarks in Stockholm Reported F 1
  - King Returns From Europe F 1
- Egypt's Mubarak Arrives in Amman 9 Oct F 2
  - Comment on Visit's Prospects F 2
- Al-Masri Returns From UN, Makes Statement F 3
- Army Commander Returns From Turkey 6 Oct F 4
  - Senate Reply F 4
  - House Lauds Speech F 5
- Syrian Approval of U.S. Mediation Noted F 7
- Kuwait Paper Predicts Jordanian Cabinet Reshuffle *[INA]* F 7

## LEBANON

- Karami Delivers Speech to UN General Assembly G 1
- Karami Holds News Conference in Paris 8 Oct *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 5
  - Further on News Conference G 5
- Birri Pledges Ban on 'Armed Palestinian Presence' G 5
- Gunmen Attempt To Storm British Embassy *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 6

- Hezbollah Official Denies 'U.S. Accusations' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 6
- 3 Farmers Said Killed; Israeli Planes 'Intercepted' ..... G 6
- 'Unconfirmed Reports' See Israeli Withdrawal ..... G 6
  - Unannounced Withdrawal Reported *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 6
- Syrian Defense Minister Talas Visits Al-Biqa' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 6

**SYRIA**

- Al-Shar‘ Meets George Shultz in New York ..... H 1
  - U.S. Mediation Accepted *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
  - Al-Shar‘ Interview *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
- Al-Asad, USSR Leaders Exchange Anniversary Cables ..... H 2
- Al-Shar' Receives New Soviet Ambassador ..... H 3
- Damascus Reports Mubarak's Visit to Jordan ..... H 3
- Further on Visit of Austria's Bruno Kreisky ..... H 3
  - President al-Asad Receives Kreisky ..... H 3
  - Kreisky Damascus Press Conference ..... H 4
  - Kreisky Meets PFLP-GC's Jibril *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 4
- Monte Carlo: Moroccan Envoy Arrives In Damascus ..... H 4
  - Al-Asad Receives Moroccan Envoy ..... H 4
- YAR President Arrives in Damascus, Makes Statement ..... H 4
  - Al-Asad, YAR President Confer ..... H 5

**ISRAEL**

- Peres Leaves for U.S., Comments on Lebanon ..... I 1
  - Views Aid Issue ..... I 1
  - To Present Withdrawal Plan *[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Oct]* ..... I 2
  - Unilateral Withdrawal Denied ..... I 2
  - Calls Syrian Move Interesting ..... I 2
  - Syrian Presence Accepted ..... I 3
  - Editorials View Visit ..... I 3
- Peres Begins Visit, Confers With U.S. Officials ..... I 3
  - Discussions With Shultz *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Oct]* ..... I 3
  - Confers With CIA Chief *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 9 Oct]* ..... I 4
  - Emergency Fund Seen Likely *[MA'ARIV 9 Oct]* ..... I 4
  - Trade 'Document' To Be Signed ..... I 5
- Peres Sends Messages to Mubarak on Peace, Lebanon ..... I 5
  - 'Last Week's' Note Viewed *[MA'ARIV 9 Oct]* ..... I 5
  - Another Message Sent ..... I 5
  - Details Provided *['AL HAMISHMAR 9 Oct]* ..... I 5
- Egyptian Consul Says Relations in Tabah Improved *[HA'ARETZ 7 Oct]* ..... I 5
- Al-Baz Statements in Amman Evoke Protest *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 9 Oct]* ..... I 6
- Shamir Discusses Talks, Contacts at UN *[MA'ARIV 5 Oct]* ..... I 6
- Rabin on Quality of Life in Territories ..... I 8
  - Arab Notables React ..... I 8
- Goren Says Deported Mayors Will Not Return ..... I 9
- IDF Kills 'Terrorists' in Separate Incidents ..... I 9
  - In Jordan Valley ..... I 9
  - In Al-Biqa' ..... I 9

**NORTH AFRICA**

**ALGERIA**

- Further on Visit of CPSU's Ponomarev ..... Q 1
  - Talks With FLN Leaders ..... Q 1
  - Bendjedid Receives Ponomarev, Delegation ..... Q 1
  - Ibrahimi Receives Ponomarev ..... Q 1
  - FLN, CPSU Talks Continue ..... Q 1

### LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Mass Rally on 'Vengeance Day' ........ Q 2
Vengeance Day Celebration in Tripoli Reported ........ Q 9

### MOROCCO

Trade Ties Discussed With Soviet Officials *[LE MATIN DU SAHARA 29 Sep]* ........ Q 10

## EAST AFRICA

### ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Holds Talks With SDAR Leader ........ R 1

### SEYCHELLES

Rene: No Military Base for Foreign Powers ........ R 1

### SOMALIA

Siad Barre Notes Improved Relations With Kenya ........ R 1

### TANZANIA

SADR's Abdelaziz Arrives in Dar Es Salaam ........ R 1
    Holds Talks With Nyerere ........ R 1
    Urges Sanctions Against Morocco ........ R 2
    Criticizes Libyan-Moroccan Unity ........ R 2

## CENTRAL AFRICA

### CAMEROON

Biya Receives Special Envoy From CAR ........ S 1

### CHAD

Habre Holds Talks With French, African Officials ........ S 1
Habre Interview Focuses on Conflict With Libya *[Paris]* ........ S 1
African Mini-Summit Called 'Plot' Against Chadians *[Bardai Chadian National Radio]* ........ S 2
10,000 Chadians Reportedly Take Refuge in CAR ........ S 3
GUNT Reports Fighting in Southern Chad *[Bardai Chadian National Radio]* ........ S 3
French Forces at Biltine Ordered to Withdraw ........ S 3

### CONGO

Cooperation Agreements Signed With USSR, GDR ........ S 3

### ZAIRE

Army Chief Leaves for PRC on Working Visit ........ S 3

## WEST AFRICA

### LIBERIA

Reportage on Release of Detainees by Doe ........ T 1
    Podier, Sawyer, Others Released ........ T 1
    Further on Release ........ T 1

AFP Report on Release .......... T 1

NIGERIA

Trading With UK 'Might Cease', Buhari Says .......... T 1
Buhari Interviewed on Trade Agreement, Israel .......... T 2
Gambari, Shultz Discuss Improving Relations .......... T 2

SENEGAL

Four Die in Clashes Between PS Rival Factions .......... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Official Calls Reports on DPRK Troops 'Unfounded' .......... U 1
Jorge Meets GDR Foreign Minister at UN .......... U 1
UNITA Radio Reports MiG-23 Shot Down *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* .......... U 1

BOTSWANA

Masire Opens Fifth Parliament in Gaborone .......... U 1

MADAGASCAR

Culture Minister Returns From Visit to USSR .......... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Delegation to RSA Talks .......... U 2
Power Lines Sabotaged After Peace-Pact Disclosure .......... U 2
More Weapons Captured at Matongomane Base .......... U 2
Banking Agreement Signed With PRC on Grant Use .......... U 2
Machel Dedicates Pemba Blanket Textile Factory .......... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Mayor Warns Military to Help Quell Riots *[CITY PRESS 7 Oct]* .......... U 3
    Police Confirm Army Assistance .......... U 3
    SADF for Roadblocks Only .......... U 3
    SADF Police Support Ended .......... U 3
Three Leave Consulate, Detained; Court Ruling Issued .......... U 3
    Three Arrested by Police .......... U 3
    Court Appearance Set .......... U 3
    Court Rules Redetention Valid .......... U 4
    Reaction to Court Decision .......... U 4
    Remaining Three Vow to Stay .......... U 5
Mozambican-RSA Commission Meets in Pretoria *[Maputo]* .......... U 5
P.W. Botha Criticizes 1-Man, 1-Vote System .......... U 5
Botha Says Water Project With Lesotho to Proceed .......... U 5

SWAZILAND

Soldier Wounded in Border Clash Reported Dead *[SAPA]* .......... U 5
Joint Commission Agreement Signed With Zambia .......... U 6
Swaziland Welcome in Mozambique Peace Process .......... U 6

ZAMBIA

Joint Communique Issued on Lesotho Visit .......... U 6

    Mundia Returns From Lesotho ........ U 6
Kaunda Tells Cuban RSA Ripe for Revolution ........ U 6
    Kaunda Hails Cuban Relations ........ U 6
GDR Praised for Continued Support to ANC, SWAPO ........ U 7
    Kaunda Sends Message to GDR ........ U 7
Joint Commission With Belgium Ends Talks ........ U 7
Kaunda Calls for Honest Approach to OAU Problems ........ U 7

ZIMBABWE

Inquest Shows Cover-Up in Matabeleland Killings *[Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR 30 Sep]* ........ U 7
Mugabe Urges Tougher U.S. Stand on RSA 'Racism' ........ U 9

## Reportage on 'Arafat Visit to GDR

### Arrives Berlin 5 Oct

*JN061730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Berlin last night at the head of a Palestinian delegation on an official visit to the GDR. During the visit he will participate in the GDR national day celebrations. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar and the delegation accompanying him were received at the airport by SED Politburo member Comrade Juergen Naumann and a number of GDR state and party officials. A group of GDR youth presented a bouquet of flowers to Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar and the delegation.The members of the delegation then shook hands with the senior officials receiving them.

Following the reception ceremony, Comrade Juergen Naumann accompanied Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar to his place of residence, where Comrade Juergen Naumann hosted a large dinner banquet in honor of Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar. During the banquet, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech in which he stressed the GDR's firm and principled stand in support of the Palestinian national struggle and the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. Comrade Juergen Naumann wished Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar and the accompanying delegation a good stay in the GDR. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar is accompanied by Brothers Muhammad Milhim, the deported Halhul mayor, and Fahd al-Qawasimi, the deported Hebron mayor.

### Meets With Gromyko Twice

*JN081900 Baghdad Voce of PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis today, thus ending his official visit to the GDR during which he participated in the GDR national day celebrations. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar held talks with senior GDR officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the Middle East situation. He also met twice with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and discussed with him the current Arab and Palestinian situation. The USSR foreign minister affirmed his country's firm, principled support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain all of their national inalienable rights under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

## 'Arafat Sends Cable to Soviet Committee

*JN062009 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a cable to the fifth conference of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity [name as heard]. In the cable, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar appreciated the stands of the Soviet peoples and the Soviet proposals for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar applauded the committee's role and expressed confidence that the just Palestine question will achieve victory as long as it is supported by the Soviet, African and Asian peoples, and by all peace-loving peoples.

## Reportage on Fatah Central Committee Meetings

### Session Opens 4 Oct

*LD051938 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Tunis, 5 Oct (TAP) — According to well-informed Palestinian sources in Paris, the Fatah Central Committee held another working session yesterday in Tunis. This occurs within the framework of its meeting which began last Monday but was interrupted on Tuesday in order that a delegation of its members could go to Algeirs to begin consultations on the Algerian-South Yemeni meditation efforts between Fatah and Syria. The Fatah delegation visit to Algiers, which has not yet taken place, is imminent however, according to the same sources. The Thursday meeting enabled the examination of various questions on the agenda of the Central Committee, notably the latest developments in the Middle East and the deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories following the escalation of the Zionist policy of repression against the Palestinian national resistance.

### Meetings Conclude 5 Oct

*JN062045 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee concluded its meetings in Tunis yesterday, Friday, in the presence of Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The meetings began last Monday and ended with a general meeting attended by the brother members of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Fatah Military Council members, the members of the general secretaries of the popular unions, and a group of Fatah cadres. Our correspondent has learned that Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar addressed the meeting and pointed out that seriousness of the current stage, the plan [as heard], Richard Murphy's tour, and the recent agreement with Syria on nonsynchronous Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon in return for guaranteeing that the PLO forces do not return to the region and for guaranteeing the security of the Zionist entity's northern borders. Our correspondent said that Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, also addressed the meeting. He spoke on current contacts; the Aden-Algiers agreement; the positive talks held with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and, in Sofia, with Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah; and the imminent Palestinian-Algerian meeting to be held early next week.

### KUNA Report on Meeting

*LD081749 Kuwait KUNA in English 1640 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Tunis, Oct 8 (KUNA) — Central Committee of the mainstream Palestinian commando movement, Fatah, convened here Monday in attendance of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who returned here last night from West Germany [as heard] where he attended the celebrations making the 35th anniversary of that country. The meeting was attended by Central Committee members Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, Salim al-Zanun, Muhammad Ghunaym and 'Abd al-Hamid Hayel.

An official Palestinian source told KUNA that 'Arafat had briefed the Central Committee members on talks he held with President of Democratic Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and East German officials during his visit to East Berlin. The source added that the meeting also discussed information presented by the committee member and Deputy General Commander of the Palestinian revolution forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) who is currently in Algiers on his contacts with the Algerian officials on holding of the Palestinian National Council (PNC). The source predicted that 'Arafat and Khalaf would leave for Algiers within the next 48 hours for wide-ranging talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the possibility of holding the PNC in Algiers.

### Aden VOP on Meeting

*GF080620 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Brothers, the Fatah Central Committee yesterday concluded the current session of its meetings which it began in Tunis last Monday by holding an expanded meeting in the presence of brother members of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Fatah Military Council, secretariats of the popular unions, officials in charge of the movement's organs and institutions, and a large group of the Fatah cadres. This meeting was attended on the side of the Fatah Central Committee by Brothers Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu al-Sa'id [Khalid al-Masan], Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Abu al-Adib [Salim al-Az'nun], and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid].

Brothers Abu 'Ammar, Abu Jihad, Abu al-Sa'id, Abu al-Adib, and Abu Mazin spoke at the meeting and briefed the brother participants on the recent moves by the Central Committee to response to the challenges of the future and to all circumstances which may result from these challenges. Also discussed were means of confronting these challenges through a unified position based on solid and strong organizational reality and through a more solid and strong national Palestinian position supported by the widest popular base that no other Arab leadership has enjoyed in our contemporary history.

Brothers, we will cite the analysis made and facts reached by the brother members of the Central Committee and the clear answers they gave to all the questions raised on the convening or postponement of the PNC; the relationship between the parties of the Aden-Algiers agreement; the parties which are trying to prevent the convening of the council; and first and foremost, the role of the U.S. enemy which decided to prevent the convening of the council and to liquidate the PLO. Below is a brief review of the issues which were proposed and discussed and the final position adopted toward them at the meetings of the Central Committee in its last session.

1. We are undergoing a stage of a financial and political seige. This seige is more dangerous to us than those of Beirut and Tripoli; it is aimed at forcing us to hold up our hands and to surrender and bow before the U.S. decision which said no to the organization [PLO], and no to the convening of the PNC.

2. The Aden-Algiers agreement: We consider this agreement an achievement which came as a result of the opinions of all parties based on a common agreement. Everyone who signed it should respect his signature and should abide by all its articles as a duty before God, the people, and history. For our part in Fatah, we carried out everything we were asked to carry out in our endeavor to maintain the unity of the independent factions, and we accepted all demands with regard to the postponement on four different occasions of the convening of the PNC. They first agreed to holding the session and we set 15 June 84 as the date. Then, the date was postponed to 15 July 84; again the date was extended until 15 September 84. At the last meeting which was held in the Algerian capital late last month, they asked for another 2 weeks following the visit of the PDRY chairman to Damascus.

3. We will meet as a Central Committee with the Algerian brothers after the return of Brother Abu 'Ammar, who is participating in the celebrations marking the national day of the GDR. We will convey to them our positions and decisions. We will tell them everything and we will not put them in a difficult position. We will tell them we want to hold the PNC in the Algerian capital, but will give them a grace period to preserve our national independent decisionmaking. We have no [word indistinct] on anyone.

4. We have accepted the mediations of all parties, from the PDRY to Cuba, and from Algeria to the Soviet Union, so that others can trust that we want reconciliation.

5. We are not selling our decisionmaking right to any Arab party. The history of our revolution which has been subjected to relapses has taught us this difficult lesson. This happened in 1936, 1939, and 1948 when the revolution surrendered its decisionmaking right to some Arab parties. The cadres of this movement alone have the right to oust this leadership through democratic means and through a general congress of the movement, but if the hands which are stained with the blood of our people and nation wish to oust this leadership, we will fight to the end and we will not let them achieve their goal. They want us to lose our independence. No one will respect a leader who is appointed by another party.

6. The Soviets are supporting the necessity of holding the PNC and have informed us that they do not respect those who ride on others' horses.

7. Tehran has invited us to hold the council there. This should be accompanied by a permanent truce to end the war. We are waiting for the Iranians' reply and the imminent arrival of their envoy.

8. Some Arab foreign ministers were boasting in front of Shultz some days ago saying that we are not capable of holding our PNC in their countries, yet each of them fears the United States and no one else. We say to them that if all Arab capitals reject us, we will hold the PNC on board a ship in the Mediterranean. However, this is a sign of shame in the face the Arabs who watched us being butchered during the 81 days of the bloody Beirut seige.

We clearly announce that we are supported by a two-thirds majority of PNC members. He who attends the PNC is a Palestinian and he who does not attend the PNC is not a Palestinian. We are not afraid of the trial balloons which indicate the possibility that an alternative organization might be established, because any such alternative organization will be rejected by the people before it is born and no one will deal with it.

9. All our people are with us. These people are greater than all the leaderships past, present, and future, and we must have the confidence of the people who are heroically honoring our nation despite the whips directed against us in the camps and the occupied territories.

10. We have been showing our people and nation that Fatah has taken the initiative since 1965. We bore the consequences of these initiatives in the past with bravery and continue to do so today. Some want us now to lose the initiative, thus losing our qualification for leading the Arab liberation movement. A leadership which does not make decisions at the proper time will vanish and will not be qualified for leadership.

11. The unity of Fatah is the most important question at this stage. Some are under the illusion that they can play on the existence of differences in the Central Committee. We say to them that we are a unified and indivisible movement.

12. The bargain reached by Murphy during his recent visits has revealed what is being carried out with the United States to save Israel from its defeat in southern Lebanon and to eliminate the threat represented by the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces posing a threat to the interests of all and reveal their pretexts.

13. One of them [not further identified] said to the Americans: You recruited an army to fight against the Palestinians and forced them to leave Beirut as heroes. I am capable of fighting against them and I will let them depart as traitors.

## TAP: Fatah Revolutionary Council Meets in Tunis

*LD051703 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Tunis, 5 Oct (TAP) — The Revolutionary Council of Fatah met today in Tunis in the presence of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, according to well-informed Palestinian sources in the Tunisian capital. The Revolutionary Council, which is an intermediary body between the Fatah Central Committee and the General Congress of Fatah, will examine the situation in the Arab region. Members of the Central Committee including Mr Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), who arrived last evening to Tunis from Amman, as well as all the political and military officials of Fatah are taking part in the meeting. This meeting of the Revolutionary Council follows the one held in the last few days by the Fatah Central Committee.

## Khalaf on 'Arafat-Gromyko, Algeria-PDRY Talks

*LD070914 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA) — Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, in two separate interviews published here today said that the meeting between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko yesterday in East Berlin was "extremely important." He stressed that Fatah and Syria are simply allies standing together against the Zionist-American assault.

*AL-QABAS* quoted Khalaf as saying that Fatah's first aim "is to rally Palestinians for a PNC session with the majority of Palestinian factions present." He added "we are not incapable of convening the National Council now; however, the interests of the Palestinian revolution demand patience from us in order to reach a solution that would ensure a majority attendance and represent a new breakthrough for the revolution which is going through the most dangerous period since its birth."

In a telephone conversation from Tunis he stressed that the Palestinian revolution "is not dead and we are capable of achieving what we want; everyone who believes that we have become a political organization is greatly mistaken. We will prove to the world during the next few days the extent of the power of the revolution and its capability of dealing military blows in an unprecedented manner." He mentioned that the meetings held during the (?past) days were held to lay down a strategy for intensified action. He stressed that 'Arafat's meeting with Gromyko was "extremely important" without going into details.

Khalaf informed *AL-WATAN* in another telephone conversation from Tunis that Fatah is waiting to meet the Algerian envoy Mohamed Cherif Messadia who recently returned to Damascus following the Algerian-PDRY mediation effort. He said that in the light of what Messadia is bringing back, Fatah will define its position on the overall crisis within the next few days. He added that in the event that matters reach a dead end with Syria, "we will go to Algeria and convene the PNC as quickly as possible with the participation of those Palestinian organizations wishing to do so."

The paper quoted him as saying that Syria "has placed an impossible condition on us" through mediators. This condition is an agreement by the Fatah Central Committee to issue a statement condemning 'Arafat and announcing his dismissal and "after that they would be prepared to receive us and to hold talks with us in Damascus." Abu Iyad said: "From our side, we categorically reject this demand because we do not accept any Arab ruler dictating conditions on us." [words indistinct] by saying "we also reject the cause of our people hanging upon the (?clothes rack) of the regime."

Regarding the anticipated meeting between Fatah Central Committee and President 'Ali Nasar Muhammad after his Moscow visit, Abu Iyad said: ""We still insist, despite the pessimism voiced in the Damascus mediations, that there is nothing else for us or Syria other than to be allies and to stand together against the Zionist-American assault." He concluded: "If we can reach no agreement with Syria, then we have plans that will finally decide matters."

### Fatah's Khalid Al-Hasan on PNC, Algerian Position

*JN070948 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 20*

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Excerpt] Amman — Khalid al-Hasan [Abu al-'Abd], Fatah Central Committee member, has said that the results of contacts to hold the PNC will not be made public before Thursday. In a telephone conversation with *AL-DUSTUR* yesterday, Al-Hasan said that Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has left for Algiers. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad], will visit Algiers within 48 hours after 'Arafat's return from his visit to the GDR. Al-Hasan said that Fatah has decided on convening the PNC and that the Fatah Central Committee has been holding an open session for several days. The session which will assume greater importance after the Fatah delegation returns from Algiers because steps to hold the PNC will be defined in light of the Algerian position.

### PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Meets UNGA President

*JN051736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with General Assembly President Paul Lusaka at UN headquarters yesterday evening. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, the conditions of Palestinian citizens in occupied southern Lebanon, the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war and ways of ending it.

### Syrian Authorities Arrest Fatah Cadres

*JN081922 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman affirmed in Tunis yesterday that the Syrian authorities are carrying out extensive arrests of scores of Fatah cadres in Syria and northern Lebanon. The spokesman added that the victims of these arrests are accorded the ugliest forms of torture. The Palestinian spokesman called for the immediate release of all Palestinian detainees. He affirmed that these repressive practices can only aggravate the crisis and show the Syrian regime's insistence on continuing its aggressive course agaisnt the Palestinian people.

### PLO's Al-Wazir Denies Replacing 'Arafat

*LD061633 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1446 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Tunis, 6 October (KUNA) — The deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, today denied he would succeed Yasir 'Arafat as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. In an exclusive statement to KUNA, Abu Jihad described these reports as "trivialities that deserves no reply."

The Tunisian opposition weekly *AL-MAWKIF* had stated in its issue today that "it has become likely that Khalil al-Wazir will be succeeding Yasir 'Arafat as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee." The magazine added that "all information points to an almost unanimous approval of this by the Arab regimes after Syria had said that it had no objection to this." The leftist Tunisian magazine pointed out that [Syrian "President Hafiz al-Asad had informed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid when they met recently that he has no objection to the assumption of Khalil al-Wazir to the chairmanship of the PLO Executive Committee in place of 'Arafat."

Later today Al-Wazir will proceed to Algeria for talks with officials there on the convocation of the forthcoming sesson of the PNC. He told KUNA that a Fatah Central Committee delegation will follow him within the next few days, but he declined to give names of members of the delegation. He refused also to confirm or deny whether the delegation will be led by 'Arafat. Asked about an alternative venue for the PNC meeting should Algeria decline to host it, Al-Wazir said: "I shall not be able to answer this question until 11 October," thereby indicating that the venue will be decided upon in the light of the talks with Algerian officials.

### SANA: 'Isam al-Qadi Urges Dialogue, Delay in PNC

*JN061438 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct (SANA) — Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Palestinian organization and secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards Organization-Al-Sa'iqah Forces, has called for opening a comprehensive dialogue among all the Palestinian groups and national figures in order to create a large unified front in the Palestinian arena and to confront the capitulatory policy in the Palestinian arena. In a statement to the magazine *SAWT FILASTIN*, Comrade al-Qadi said that those who carry the rifle represent the Palestinian revolution, and that the PLO and the sides calling for convening the PNC at this particular stage — the Jordanian regime, the Egyptian regime, and all Arab reactionaries — want to achieve the Camp David objectives, namely, restoring legitimacy to Yasir 'Arafat and entrusting him to continue his policy aimed at achieving the U.S.-Zionist settlement. He also stressed that convening the PNC before a comprehensive political and organizational agreement is reached will lead to a PLO split.

### Habash Criticizes Yasir 'Arafat, Jordan

*JN071552 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Damascus, 7 Oct (SANA) — PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has stated that the dismissal of Yasir 'Arafat from his post as PLO Executive Committee chairman is the objective sought by the PLFP. In an recent interview in the magazine *AL-HADAF*, Habash said the PFLP's position on Yasir 'Arafat has not changed. He added: He no longer represents a common denominator for the revolution and the

PLO, and we will exert all efforts to make the Palestinian national forces, whatever they may be, become convinced of this slogan.

The PFLP secretary general said that Yasir 'Arafat is an obstruction to a comprehensive Palestinian national agreement and to the convocation of the 17th PNC session in view of his policies and practices which reflect an insistence on pursuing a deviationist trend, and a determination to ignore the Aden-Algiers agreement. Habash said that 'Arafat' policies obstruct the current efforts to initiate a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue to achieve an accord. Habash also said that 'Arafat intended his visit to Amman to be an implicit announcement that he is ready to proceed on the road of preparing the Palestinian and Arab arenas for the implementation of any forthcoming imperialist schemes in the wake of Reagan's success in the presidential elections.

On the means to confront the Jordanian regime's resumption of relations with Egypt, Habash said: We must call a halt to 'Arafat's violations, strictly abide by the resolutions of the successive PNC sessions and the Aden-Algiers agreement, and quickly end the state of dismemberment and paralysis. As for the confrontation of this step on the Arab level, it must take place by rectifying Palestinian-Syrian relations which will be the cornerstone of the confrontation.

The PFLP secretary general stressed the need to develop armed struggle inside the occupied territories because this will be the decisive and successful reply to enemy schemes and to those within the Palestinian revolution who adopt a defeatist stand.

Concluding his interview with *AL-HADAF*, George Habash called for reviving the national front in the occupeid territories, refraining from using the funds alloted to bolster the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories as a means of pressure and blackmail against national figures and institutions, and as a source of enrichment and consolidation of the influence of the groups affiliated with Jordan and the frightened bourgeois figures who are ready to peddle capitulatory solutions and schemes for alternative settlements.

## DFLP Official on Adherence to Aden Agreement

*JN080907 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Oct 84 p 18*

[Text] Damascus — Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Department and assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has denied that there has been any change in the Palestinian Democratic Alliance groups' stands that might contradict the Aden-Algeirs agreement, which was reached with the Fatah Central Committee and which constitutes a realistic basis for solving the PLO crisis. In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, 'Abd Rabbuh affirmed that an important meeting will be held in Algiers in mid-October and will include the Democratic Alliance groups and Fatah. During this meeting the Palestinian groups will assess the results of the Palestinian, Yemeni, and Algerian sides' steps to remove obstacles to Palestinian reconciliation, implement the Aden-Algiers agreement, and reunite the Palestinian institutions.

Concerning the Moscow visit of Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general, along with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, 'Abd Rabbuh said the results were positive and will bear fruit shortly, despite the obstacles facing the PLO. He added that the USSR reiterated its full support for the PLO's unity and for implementing the Aden-Algiers agreement. This was reflected in the joint USSR-PDRY statement. He said: Accordingly, we will witness a quiet Soviet move shortly aimed at restoring the PLO's unity.

The Palestinian official ruled out the possibility of holding a dialogue with the Palestinian National Alliance groups so long as this alliance continues to adhere to its pre-conditions. He said: We do not see any change in the National Alliance's stand toward preserving the PLO's unity because the divisionist trend of the National Alliance leaders precludes holding a dialogue with them; that is, unless this dialogue takes place within the framework of a comprehensive dialogue that paves the way for holding the PNC on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement, which was supported by our people and all the forces in the brotherly and friendly countries.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### Liberian Tanker Attacked Near Khark Island

*GF081056 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1040 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Maritime sources have reported that a Liberian tanker was hit and set ablaze after being attacked by an unidentified plane 40 miles south of the Iranian island of Khark. The sources added that the tanker sent SOS messages. No futher details are available. The Information Department of Lloyds Insurance Company of London reported that six people were killed and six others were seriously wounded in the attack.

### AFP Reports Tanker Bombed

*NC081011 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] London, Oct 8 (AFP) — Six seamen were killed and six others badly burned today when a supertanker was hit by a bomb southwest of the Iranian Khark Island oil terminal in the Gulf, Lloyd's insurance agents announced here today. The ship, the Liberian-registered *WORLD KNIGHT*, went up in flames after the attack, the company's information service said. Lloyd's did not say when the attack took place. Iraq, which has been at war with Iran for four years, has claimed attacks against several ships near Khark Island during the past few months as part of a bid to throttle Iran's oil trade.

### Lloyd's Spokesman on Attack

*NC081112 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] London, Oct 8 (AFP) — Six seamen were killed and six badly burned in a bomb attack on a South Korean oil tanker in the Gulf, a Lloyd's of London spokesman said. (The attack today on the Liberian-registered *WORLD KNIGHT* off Iran's Khark oil terminal was confirmed by maritime sources in Bahrain. They said a distress signal was received in Bahrain after the vessel was hit at 0835 GMT, 65 KMS (40 miles) south of Khark.) Lloyd's said a bomb struck the 114,574-tonne *WORLD KNIGHT*, owned by the South Korean company Sang Yong, setting off a fire. The London insurers did not say who was responsible for the attack, although most attacks in the Khark zone have been claimed by Iraq.

### GCC Countries Refrain From Sending Envoys to Iran

*GF081704 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 22*

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] A Gulf diplomatic source has told *AL-SIYASAH* that some GCC countries have refrained from sending highranking envoys to Tehran to discuss relations between the two sides, developments in the Iraq-Iran war and problems resulting from it. The source said that the GCC countries have at the same time welcomed the visit of any Iranian official to them to discuss these issues.

The source, who works in the capital of a North African country, revealed Algeria's rejection of an Iranian request asking Algeria to convince Saudi Arabia to agree to send its Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Tehran in order to discuss Saudi-Iranian relations in particular and Iran's relations with the GCC countries in general. The source said that the Iranian request was made by President 'Ali Khamene'i to the Algerian leadership during his recent visit to Algiers. The source affirmed that the Algerian leaders regretted not being able to comply with the Iranian desire. The source said the Algerians made clear that there are full diplomatic relations between Tehran and Jeddah and that there is nothing to prevent direct contacts between the two sides. The source also pointed out Saudi Arabia's and other GCC countries' readiness to receive any Iranian official within the framework of discussing peace and stability in the region.

In this regard, the source noted the recent statements which were made by 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, foreign minister and acting information minister, who affirmed that Kuwait and the GCC countries will not close their doors to any Iranian official, particularly if such a meeting will result in stability, security and peace in the region. The source explained the Kuwaiti minister's statement as an indirect call to any Iranian official who desires to visit the Gulf capitals.

### Gulf States Oppose Holding Special Summit

*NC050848 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 5 (AFP) — The six Gulf monarchies are against holding a special Arab League summit to discuss Jordan's resumption of diplomatic links with Egypt, *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper reported here today. The daily said the six had informed King Hassan II of Morocco, currently chairing the League, of their decision. Citing an unidentified senior official, *AL-SIYASAH* said the Gulf states felt there was no pressing need for such a gathering. The six states, linked in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Oman.

### GCC To Establish Joint Rapid Deployment Force

*GF071230 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 6 Oct 84 p 1*

[Text] The six-nation GCC was to set up a joint rapid deployment force for the defense of the region in the eventuality of an external threat, the Kuwaiti defense minister was quoted on Thursday as disclosing. Shaykh Salim al-Sabah told parliament's Internal and Defense Affairs Committee at an extraordinary session on Wednesday night that the two-brigade force would be based at the Saudi Arabian Shu'ayb al-Batin, 200 miles north of the Red Sea port city of Jeddah. A brief account of the discussions at the meeting was revealed to the newspaper *AL-WATAN* by the committee rapporteur, Hadi al-Huwaylah. He said the projected force would be under the command of a Saudi officer, who would be assisted by officers from the rest of the GCC member-countries. The planned force, said Al-Huwaylah, would be equipped with land and air weapons, with emphasis on air defense missile networks. No further details were immediately available. Sources said the decision to set up the force was taken by the GCC defense ministers, who met in Saudi Arabia last month.

## KUWAIT

### Air Force Training Agreement Signed With France
*LD071641 Kuwait KUNA in English 1547 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Kuwait and France signed here Sunday an agreement under which Kuwaiti Air Force pilots will be trained in France. The agreement which was signed by Defense Ministry's Undersecretary Abdul Razaq al-Fhamis and French Ambassador Jean Bressot is an appendix to a Mirage jet fighters purchase contract signed between the two countries last year. The signing ceremony was attended by Defense Ministry's Acting Assistant Undersecretary for Supply and Financial Affairs Faysal al-Dawud, Air Force and Air Defense commander and commander of 'Ali al-Salim Air Force Base.

### KUNA Cites UAE Air Force Chief on Joint Maneuvers
*LD071658 Kuwait KUNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — The United Arab Emirates' Air Force is participating in aerial maneuvers with the Kuwaiti Air Force using its Mirage F-3 warplanes, the commander of the UAE Air Force Flight Staff Major Jassem al-Shamssi said Sunday. Al-Shamssi added that coordination between officials of Air Forces of both countries had taken place before the maneuvers, the latest of which has taken place during the visit of UAE military delegation to Kwuait to prepare for the exercises. Al-Shamssi said the maneuvers, in which unspecified number of officers and non commissioned officers, include dogfighting by different warplanes such as Mirage F-3 and Mirage F-1 and Skyhawks. [sentence as received] The UAE officer said his country's Air Force had participated in joint maneuvers with the Omani Air Force last February in the UAE and other maneuvers were held in Oman last April in which UAE's Air Force also took part. He disclosed that the UAE's Air Force will also participate in joint military exercises with the Saudi Air Force next December.

## OMAN

### Foreign Minister Delivers Speech at United Nations
*GF061108 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] United Nations, 6 Oct (WAKH) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah expressed his government's vehement denunciation of the sides responsible for the mining incidents in the Red Sea. He said that the threat to international navigation is a criminal and irresponsible act.

In his speech which he delivered before the UN General Assembly last night, the Omani minister called upon the international community to take immediate and effective measures to adopt an strong stand against whoever is responsible for this immoral act. He also called for securing the freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf region and said this freedom is a principle approved by all members of the United Nations. In view of the economic, strategic, and international significance of the Gulf region, the threats to navigation might lead to the interference of the superpowers in the region.

He expressed Oman's total support for all the contacts and efforts being made by the region's countries in order to reach to an early solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict through peaceful means. The Omani minister praised Iraq's response to all the peace initiatives and called upon Iran to make a similar response to peaceful goals which favor the peoples of the two countries and the whole region.

The Omani minister referred to the Afghan issue and said that 5 years have passed since Soviet military interference in Afghanistan, and that despite UN resolutions and the calls of the nonaligned countries and the Islamic world, the foreign hegemony on the Muslim people in Afghanistan is still continuing. The Omani minister said: While we appreciate the efforts which are being exerted by the UN secretary general, we refuse to acknowledge the current situation and demand the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces and the achievement of a peaceful solution to preserve the Afghan people's right to self-determination and secure the Afghan refugees' return to their homeland.

### Petroleum Minister, Delegation Leave for UK
*GF080746 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari, petroleum and minerals minister, and an accompanying delegation left today for Britain on a 10-day official visit. In a predeparture statement to a radio correspondent, he said that his visit to Britain comes at the invitation of Peter Walker, British secretary of state for energy. He added that his talks with British officials will dwell on the existing cooperation between the two friendly countries in the energy field.

### Foreign Minister Welcomes Egypt-Jordan Relations
*GF081702 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The Omani State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Al-'Alawi 'Abdallah announced that diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan represent a huge Arabic force for the support of the Palestinian issue. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today, the Omani minister said that Oman welcomes the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan. He pointed out that his country rejects the extraordinary Arab summit called by King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss the Jordanian decision to restore relations with Egypt, because Arab divisions will lead to the failure of the conference.

### Foreign Minister Assesses GCC Defense Capability
*GF071240 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Oct (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the [word indistinct] of the defense policy achieved by the GCC countries recently was the result of the general situation in the

Gulf region and fully corresponds with the capabilities of the Council members at this sensitive stage.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, he said that this defense policy is based on the right to self-defense which is a legitimate right confirmed by international law. He expressed the belief that the cooperation and coordination integration within the framework of a united defense policy among the GCC countries can be fruitful and help these countries to construct their ability to deter any side, whether from within or without the Gulf region.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs declared that he detected various indicators reflecting the desire of Iraq and Iran to end the war between them. He said that it has been demonstrated that neither of the two conflicting sides will be able to achieve their goals in this war and that force and military pressure have proved futile. The Omani minister called on Iraq and Iran to sit down at the negotiating table and give diplomacy a chance to achieve the aims that have not been achieved through force. He affirmed that the GCC members will not spare any effort to help the two sides overcome the existing differences between them.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### King Fahd Receives Moroccan King's Message

*LD071341 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1317 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Oct (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received at his royal court office in Jeddah Ahmed Rida Guidira, envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II, who handed his majesty a message from the Moroccan monarch.

### King Fahd Briefs Cabinet on Lebanese Situation

*LD090250 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Oct (SPA) — Following today's Cabinet session, Minister of Information His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir told the representatives of SPA, radio, and television that his exalted majesty opened the Cabinet meeting by briefing its members about the meetings he held this week with the envoys of several Arab leaders who conveyed to his majesty verbal and written messages from their governments within the framework of consultation on current events in the area.

His excellency said: In light of what his majesty discussed with the Lebanese envoy, his majesty explained to the Cabinet that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue its humanitarian role and will intensify its good efforts in favor of all that benefits the Lebanese people. The Kingdom also affirms its ever present desire to support legality in Lebanon to enable Lebanon to bring its people together, close their ranks, and restore confidence in their own capabilities to realize the aims to which all aspire, especially the liberation of Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation. This will not come about except by closing ranks, ending sectarian and domestic quarrels, and pointing the weapons at the enemy instead of at their own brothers. Only then will they be able to create a favorable climate for a national Lebanese reconciliation to ensure the emergence of a comprehensive peace and lasting accord and a fraternal coexistence among all Lebanese factions. His excellency the minister of information said that his majesty afterward talked about some Arab issues. His majesty described the current Arab situation as very delicate and said that one must continue to treat sensitive matters with wisdom through quiet discussions and that consultations among brothers must find the best ways of tackling the issues. The minister of information concluded his statement by saying that the cabinet dealt with domestic issues and necessary recommendations were made. Some of these matters were referred to subcommittees for further study and resubmission at the next session.

### Plan To Replace Iraqi President Refuted

*LD061248 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Riyadh 6 Oct (SPA) — A responsible Saudi source, answering a question from an SPA correspondent about reports in newspapers of the region — and about which an Iranian official was asked — that Saudi Arabia and Turkey have offered Iran the replacement of the Iraqi president with his deputy, Taha Yasin Ramadan, said that the Kingdom pays no attention to such fabricated reports because they are totally devoid of truth and because Arab and Western readers are fully aware of the aims of such fabrications.

## UAE

### Sudan First Vice President Received by President

*JN071120 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (SUNA) — First Vice President Retired Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib has conveyed a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan. The message dealt with bilateral relations, ways of developing and promoting them, and issues of mutual interest. The message was delivered when Shaykh Zayid received the first vice president here this morning. During the meeting the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and development in Sudan. The first vice president thanked His Highness Shaykh Zayid for his hospitality. The meeting was attended by the first vice president's accompanying delegation, UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, Director of the UAE President's Office Surur ibn Hamad, and a number of officials. It is to be noted that the first vice president and the accompanying delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon on a brief visit en route to Sudan following a 5-day visit to Seoul.

### Delivers Numayri Message, Departs

*GF071702 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH) — First Vice Sudanese President Major General 'Umar Muhammed al-Tayyib left here today for home after a short visit to the UAE. During his visit, he delivered a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Nuhayyan from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

### FRG Chancellor Stops in UAE En Route to PRC

*GF070756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 7 Oct (WAKH) — FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived in Al-Shariqah early this morning en route to the PRC for an official visit. Upon arrival he was received by Sultan al-Suwaydi, director of protocol at the UAE Amiri court.

### Diplomatic Relations With USSR To Be Established

*GF071306 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 6 Oct 84 p 1*

[Text] *AL-WATAN*, New York (Pan Arab Press) — Well-informed Gulf diplomatic sources have said that the UAE is heading toward the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The sources were commenting on the imminent arrival of Soviet instructors in Kuwait. The presence of Soviet instructors in Kuwait will be within the framework of the Kuwaiti-Soviet arms agreement. The sources said that the exchange of diplomatic relations between the UAE and the Soviet Union will take place sooner than many people expect. Other diplomatic sources have said that opposition in "some Gulf quarters" to the establishment of relations between the UAE and the Soviet Union is less severe than it used to be. The sources said that the U.S. stand which is totally biased toward Israel and the absence of an effective U.S. role in the Gulf war deprives the opponents of such a move of all their arguments, including the so-called Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Other sources said that in light of the Soviet stand on the Gulf war and in light of Kuwaiti moves to improve relations with the Soviet Union the UAE is able to defend its decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in the face of any possible opposition.

## PDRY

### Official Returns, Makes Statement on Syria Visit

*GF051736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, returned to Aden yesterday after his visit to Damascus, during which he was accompanied by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaidia, Algerian member of the Political Bureau who is also in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. This falls within the framework of the joint efforts exerted by the PDRY and fraternal Algeria to preserve the unity of the PLO and to develop the struggle relations that exist between the Palestinian revolution and Syria, and thus confront the principle enemy of our Arab peoples — U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy. In a statement to ANA, Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir noted that his joint visit with the brother Algerians to Damascus accentuated the need to hold a comprehensive dialogue among the various Palestinian factions in order to scuttle the plots designed to rupture the Palestinian national rank and to (?benefit) from the conditions of the Palestinian arena in order to guarantee the Camp David accords and to move in the direction of implementing the Reagan peace plan.

### Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad To Visit DPRK

*GF061558 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will make an official visit to the DPRK this week in response to an invitation he received from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president. Brother secretary general will be accompanied by a high-ranking delegation which will include 'Abd al-Razzaq Badhib, Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister, and head of state's Information Committee; Anis Hasan Yahya, Political Bureau member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee member and minister of construction; and Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah, housing minister.

## YAR

### President Departs for Official Visit to USSR

*GF081026 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Sanaa, 8 Oct (WAKH) — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today left for Moscow on an official visit to the Soviet Union. During the visit President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is scheduled to hold talks with Soviet leaders pertaining to bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East, and issues of mutual interest.

### Foreign Minister Arrives From UN Session

*GF071932 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Asbahi, minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the Standing Committee, arrived in Sanaa today after heading the YAR delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. In statement to Saba' News Agency, Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Asbahi said that our country's delegation actively participated in the work of this session. He affirmed the basic, principled stand of our country's foreign policy on the issues concerning international society. He affirmed our country's adherence and support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO to regain their legitimate rights, especially their right to self-determination, and to establish an independent, national homeland. In conclusion, the foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee said that the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers have contributed toward unifying the stands on issues which concern our Islamic nation. He said that he had informed the Islamic foreign ministers about our country's preparations for convening the 15th conference of Islamic foreign ministers in Sanaa next December.

## Mubarak Departs on Official Visit to Jordan

*NC090912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for Amman on an official 3-day visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with Jordan's King Husayn following the resumption of relations between the two countries.

In a brief statement he made prior to his departure, President Mubarak expressed good feelings about this visit, describing it as a historic one. The president, asked whether he will visit Iraq, replied that there is nothing preventing him from visiting Iraq at any time.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan is an expression of the two countries' sincere cooperation and that the president's visit to Amman will strengthen the concept of Arab solidarity. He added that the previous meetings between the president and His Majesty King Husayn in New Delhi and Washington created great understanding between them. The prime minister expected the visit to result in even further bilateral cooperation.

The president is accompanied by a delegation that includes the ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, information, planning, and economy. President Mubarak was seen off at Cairo Airport by the speakers of the People's Assembly and Consultative Assembly, the prime minister, and the ministers.

## Jordanian Crown Prince To Visit, Meet Officials

*NC061422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1339 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — MENA has learned that Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan will make an official visit to Egypt during which he will attend a seminar on "The Vistas of Cooperation Between Egypt and Jordan." This seminar, which the prince will chair, will be held from 20 to 24 October.

During the visit, the Jordanian crown prince will meet with a number of senior officials. He will also visit a number of cultivated areas in Sinai. It is worth noting that this will be the first visit by a high-echelon Jordanian official following the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

## Mubarak October War Anniversary Speech

*NC061208 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Speech to the nation by President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the start of the October 1973 war; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, and the merciful. Brother Compatriots, the immortal October war is a medal of sacrifice. It is a certificate of merit, strength, and capability which the daring Egyptian fighter has put on the chest of every Arab from the ocean to the Gulf. I even say — and God allowed me the honor of participating in the October war — that the glorious October victory was the new birth which took the Arab nation from languid despair to a light of hope, from a helpless state to strong self-confidence, and from the agony of defeat which brought pity upon us to a strong victory, worthy of the respect of the whole world.

On the anniversary of this immortal day in our life and the life of our Arab nation, we mention with all appreciation, esteem, and loyalty the courageous leader and author of the decision, the late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, who made the decision in the most difficult circumstances that could surround a leader in whom a nation confided. He did not hesitate, and his strong faith in the ability of the Egyptian fighter did not weaken.

Friends and foes stirred stormy, horrible international currents surrounding the Egyptian willpower with successive and rabid psychological wars. Faith triumphed and the will for liberation overshadowed all the attempts at casting doubt and distortion.

The man [Al-Sadat] said his famous words at his meeting with the Armed Forces commanders: I shoulder the responsibility with you. We must restore our honor and make all sacrifices within the limits of available resources. Even if all of us are martyred after liberating one inch of land, we will tell the generations after us that we lived like men, fought like men, and did not surrender.

On the anniversary of this immortal day in our life and the life of our Arab nation, we mention with all respect and esteem that the heroism of the author of the decision gave the starting signal for a great epic struggle, which by all military and scientific standards was a miracle which the heroic Egyptian Armed Forces achieved with strong determination, rare courage in the history of wars, great self-sacrifice, and accurate military planning. This immortal epic has become material for continuous study and analysis and from which lessons are taken at all military institutions all over the world.

A sincere greeting from the bottom of the heart to the souls of the martyrs. A greeting to martyr Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, the author of the war decision. Fate dictated that Egypt and the Arab nation should lose him on such a day 3 years ago. Hence, the memory of the great victory became mixed in our heart with the memory of the great leader.

A greeting to the unknown martyr who could not be identified. A greeting to the martyr officer who marched forward with his soldiers. A greeting to the martyr soldier who surprised the enemy with amazing courage. A greeting to the martyr worker in the middle of the battlefront who built bases and bridges and prepared for the battle under constant fire. A greeting to those giants for their sacrifice, faith, and courage. They gave Egypt life by offering on its soil their blood, which watered the pure land and redeemed the sacred soil.

Greetings to all the fighters whom God willed that they survive while in the arena of sacrifices and who forged ahead fearlessly while carrying the banners of victory. Greetings to those working silently in the Egyptian Armed Forces, who are prepared with utmost resolve and determination to carry out their sacred duty of safeguarding the land and repulsing any aggression against

Egypt's stability, security, and safety. Greetings to the sons of the Egyptian Armed Forces, to whom I express my feelings on behalf of all the Egyptian people, regardless of age, religion, or political affiliation. Every fighter in the Egyptian Army is Egypt's son and deserves Egypt's pride and care. There is no family in our society that does not include a fighter who awaits the time of sacrifice or a martyr who gave his life for the most honorable sacrifice.

Brothers and sisters, it is internationally acknowledged that we did not enter the war for the sake of war. We made the decision to fight after all doors for peace were closed in our face. This state of affairs continued for many years after the 1967 war. At the time, the world thought that we were a corpse and that we would be unable to stand on our own two feet for 50 years. The world also believed the vanquished should not impose conditions on the victors. Thus, the will of victory in battle imposed the will of peace.

The peace we are now enjoying, which is blessed by millions of people, did not come to us on a silver platter, nor was it given to us as a gift. It is a peace that came from a position of pride and strength. We offered thousands of our best sons and paid billions of pounds in four successive wars for this peace. This brought about a crushing economic crisis. We paid dearly in souls and property for this peace. We neither bowed our heads, ceded one inch of our land, nor accepted that our sovereignty be infringed upon under any indirect form hidden in twisted legal formulas.

Our course in all our peace steps was very clear and definite — we did not relinquish our land or infringe upon our sovereignty. This peace is not a passing tactical stage, but an application of a firm strategy under which we honor our word before the international community and fulfil our commitment to continue safeguarding peace.

Since the backbreaking burdens we bore for the victory of war and victory of peace continue to overburden us in our struggle for development and construction and for ensuring services for the people, the splendid values generated by the October victory are the strong pillars for construction and building. These values are still the foundations for any development toward a better life, regardless of the difficulties.

The first of these values is that respect for the citizen's freedom and humanity is the first means toward the greatest accomplishments. When the October war began, there was not one detainee in Egypt. The war was not merely an order to fight; rather, the war was launched for the most sublime goal — liberating the land. Only free men can liberate the land.

A shaky hand cannot fight. A person whose freedom, dignity, and self-respect are wounded will not sacrifice his blood for no cause.

If this is the logic of war, it is also the logic of construction and development. Nothing will progress in our society if the citizen is a mere cog in the machine and if the machine runs only on the ruler's orders. The citizen is part of this society. He leads a free life in a democratic system that respects his thought, existence, and rights, and under which the citizen willingly carries out his duties and commitments.

The first value of the October war is the freedom of man. Therefore, one of our first responsibilities, while we rebuild the state and honor the Egyptian citizen, is to maintain this freedom by uniting all trends and opinions around this national, democratic objective. True democracy achieves cohesive national unity, challenges problems that affect all the citizens, and provides solutions for the good of all the citizens. Tampering with freedom is tampering with this country's resources. It is an irrational action that cannot be forgiven. Freedom will grow, its horizons will expand, and its fruits will spread if, despite our differing views, we all sacredly commit ourselves to exercising freedom for the public good, and not for a short-sighted, selfish goal or for a self-serving political maneuver.

Brothers and sisters, the second value established by the October war is that precise planning, profound scientific study, consideration of all possibilities, and serious results within available means are the primary factors for successful work. Big, fancy words can dazzle people for days, months, or even years, but without results these words will soon disappear; trust between the ruler and the ruled will consequently disappear. We have bitter experiences in this regard. The people have on many occasions derided the numerous big promises that appeared in print but then disappeared and were forgotten.

Crossing the Suez Canal along a 200-km stretch, under enemy fire, and breaching the Bar-Lev fortifications was a military miracle. A distinguished military expert warned us that the crossing could only be achieved with an atom bomb. Nevertheless, the great crossing took place with the least possible casualties, because planning was precise, a profound scientific study covered all aspects before implementation, and the exploitation of available resources took place with all precision, without any exaggeration and without disregarding any insignificant capabilities.

We are at the start of the 3d year of the economic and social development plan. The accomplishment of this plan's projects in various spheres must be characterized by complete study and full implementation. I hope that we will dispense with superlatives in our statements and articles.

There is no reason to describe every project as the greatest or biggest in the Middle East unless it is actually true. We must not make promises on dates for completing projects to satisfy the people's ambition or their eagerness for completion only to later find out that these promises were not kept. Truth and being frank indicates respect for the people's awareness and is a sincere call for the masses' participation in shouldering responsibility and finding solutions.

I am not downgrading what we are achieving. Thank God, what we are achieving calls for reassurance, confidence, and optimism. I am, however, cautioning against propaganda excesses amid which the value of the real and great achievements can be lost.

The third value of the October war, by which we must always be guided, is that the material factor alone cannot produce work; a spiritual element in any action is its inexhaustible fuel and energy. I mean faith in work itself, in its usefulness, and that by faith in this work we can build our country, take pride, and participate in pushing the wheel of progress. The call "God is great" that resounded during the battles of the October war had the same force as the weapons. At times, this call was made at the moment of martyrdom and sacrifice of life. Every fighter in the October war believed that the weapons in his hand were only tools, and that the strong belief in achieving the goal, faith in the motives for the war, and insistence on victory were the enormous forces that triggered the weapons and were even the primary weapons.

The building projects, brothers and sisters, are continous battles and not merely charts, costs, budgets, and expenditures. These scientific studies are our means to build and the scientific expression of our faith, conviction, and insistence that only the Egyptians will build Egypt. Brothers and sisters, you may have followed some of the projects I inspected during my tours and saw that the workers are determined to complete their projects under schedule. They have fulfilled their commitment with this strong faith. They are proud and Egypt is proud of them. This faith in what we are doing for Egypt must extend to every achievement, be it large or small. Every citizen, wherever he is working, must feel the value of the work he is doing, whether or not it is humble. The feeling of faith must be collective. Believe me that by this we can solve many accumulated problems that we failed to solve throughout the years. This does not require hard currencies or imported machines. All that is needed to achieve this is faith that Egypt is not only the Egyptian Government but the Egyptian people, who are the source of all authority.

Brothers and sisters, the values we can take from the October war are numerous. I can speak for hours on end in this regard. I, however, would like to focus on a splendid, important, and basic value; namely, self-denial. By this I mean fraternal and fateful cooperation in the same work. The fighter in the October war protected his colleague. This means that the fighter offered to die so that his colleague would survive. Our work in peacetime does not require this degree of feeling, which reaches the pinnacle of altruistic idealism in war.

It requires only that we work in each location in the spirit of a team, in the spirit of one family, and in the spirit of love and cohesion. Whoever seeks to rise at the expense of others will eventually fall. Achieving benefit or gain or advancing oneself at the expense of the rights of others is primarily seen as a warning about a person's respect for himself and for others. All of us are mortals, and only good memories survive.

Creating cliques and conflicts at work sites will cause the disintegration of cooperation and achievement. There is no victor or vanquished in such small battles. One hand does not clap, and one person cannot achieve what a cohesive group can achieve. Construction projects are the battles of us all for the new life we want. If we liberated the land in the epic of sacrifice, the least we can do is free ourselves from the contradictions of conflict and competition in the epic of rebuilding. This does not demand from each citizen more than a contribution based on unity, cooperation, and love.

Brothers and sisters, the October generation which won the battles of war is able to win the battles of peace. The October generation in the battlefield offered the best example to all generations. This example can serve as an example for all achievements in peacetime. You see by proof and fact, that when we face a difficult economic crisis we primarily depend on ourselves, and no one feels your pain except yourself. We do not covet anybody's money, and we do not offer our principles, values, and dignity on the market.

We derive strength from suffering. We suffer to rise and achieve the great awakening. We stand on firm feet that move with hope and work to rise up and rebuild man, and then build a just and happy society, despite all hardships and obstacles. We derive from our heritage not only the memories of pride and glory but all the potentials for a cultural change that will compensate for the past and prepare future generations to continue along the path and shoulder responsibility.

This has been Egypt's nature throughout the ages — lofty in its dignity, dear in its heritage, strong in its men, high and sublime in its faith. If our fate has doubled the heaviest burdens on our shoulders after four wars for the glory of our Arab nation, it has also doubled our pride in ourselves, our confidence in our ability, and our unshakable confidence that the pioneering Egyptian responsibility will not be lost through slogans and words — and how easy this can happen. It is a responsibility that confronts, rages, and triumphs, and is not defeated.

Our only aim is for the Arab rank to unite and for all of us to draw the lesson from the past: That the strength of the Arab nation lies only in its solidarity, and only the enemies of Arab rights will benefit from division and estrangement.

A positive step has indeed been made on the right course toward the unity of the Arab position. It is the major and successful step which His Majesty King Husayn, the king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, announced on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, to restore full relations with Egypt. It represents a basic turning point which enjoys our utmost appreciation.

On this occasion, I extend my thanks and salute His Majesty King Husayn and the fraternal people of Jordan. There is no doubt that this courageous nationalist decision truly rises to the level of fateful responsibility, devoid of any selfish and transient aim.

I pray God to guide everyone along the path that will realize the Arab nation's hopes for a united Arab rank that imposes respect and its will.

Brothers and sisters, at the conclusion of my speech, on this immortal day, I again salute the memory of the hero of the war and the hero of peace, the departed President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat.

In its form and meaning it is a big salute to all the martyrs and heroes who made history and established the edifice and did not spare their lives and blood. Their courage is the example to be cited. Every contribution and sacrifice becomes easy for the sake of Egypt. "Work: God, his apostle, and the believers will soon observe your work." [Koranic verse] May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

## Israel's Peres Sends Message to Mubarak

*NC081504 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo. Our correspondent learned that the Israeli ambassador handed Dr Ghali a message from Israeli Prime Minister Peres for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

## Soviet Experts Asked To Check Aswan High Dam

*PM081045 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 1 Oct 84 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Experts to Inspect High Dam"]

[Text] Egypt has held contacts with the Soviet Union to ask it to send a number of the experts who participated in drawing up the High Dam designs to examine the body of the High Dam. This comes after the earth tremors which have hit the city of Aswan in the past few months.

## Mubarak Cancels Powers of Federation Council Chairman

*NC051436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has issued a decree withdrawing the powers given to Muhammad Ahmad as chairman of the Federal Ministerial Council and putting an end to all of his functions in the Federation of Arab Republics.

## Reportage on Strike Against Maritime Targets

### Liberian Tanker Reported Ablaze

*JN081016 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The Liberian-flag tanker *World Knight* is on fire after coming under air attack in the Gulf zone yesterday [as heard] 40 miles south of Iran's Khark Island oil terminal. This was announced by a shipping source, which added that the tanker transmitted a distress signal saying that it was hit in an air strike.

### 6 Crewmen Believed Dead

*HK090210 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 30*

[By staff reporters]

[Excerpts] Several local seamen, including a graduate from the Hong Kong Polytechnic, are feared killed or badly burnt in the latest attack on a tanker near Iran's Khark Island oil export terminal yesterday.

It is believed six of the 33 crew on board the *World Knight*, operated by Hong Kong's World-Wide Shipping Agency, died and nine others were badly injured when it was attacked by Iraqi jets and reportedly hit with a French-made Exocet missile. In terms of human casualties, the *World Knight* attack was one of the worst since the outbreak of the Gulf tanker war. All 33 crew apart from five senior British officers were Chinese recruited from Hong Kong, Mr Philip Cater, the senior executive director of Marine Navigation Company Ltd, World-Wide's agent in UK, told SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING] POST reporter Michael Chugani in London. It is believed one member of the crew was a graduate from the Hong Kong Polytechnic's nautical studies department who was serving on the tanker as a trainee. The ship's master, mate, chief engineer, second engineer and junior engineer are all from Britain, according to Mr Cater.

According to some news agency reports, the *World Knight* had just lifted 254,000 tons of crude oil from Khark when it was attacked. However, other reports said the tanker was loaded with ballast and on her way to the Khark terminal at the time.

"The ship is burning, possibly sinking," said one marine salvage executive. "We picked up a clear mayday signal from the ship shortly before noon, when it said: 'We are under attack, we are on fire.' But after that the signal became so weak we could not obtain any further details beyond the casualty report and the continuing blaze," he said.

A Lloyds' shipping casualties officer, Mr Roger Lowes, told the SCM POST in London a tug owned by Selco of Singapore, the *Salveritas*, is expected to be the first rescue vessel to reach the scene. In Singapore, a manager of Selco, which owns a fleet of Salvage tugs including the *Salveritas*, confirmed this. *"Sal veritas* is by the side of *World Knight,"* he said adding that a Dutch salvage tug is also on the way and might be able to help with the rescue.

Mr Lowes said in London he first heard of the attack from a contact in the Gulf, and this was later confirmed by the Lloyds' agent in Bahrain.

According to the first message received, the *World Knight* was hit at 11.15 am local time while heading towards Khark Island, he said. Subsequent messages said the tanker was on fire and needed assistance, and Iranian helicopters were on the way to pick up crew.

The attack, the 42nd independently confirmed strike on a merchant vessel in the Gulf this year, broke a three-week lull in attacks on tankers in the waterway.

In its mayday distress signal picked up by Bahrain Marine Radio, the *World Knight* gave its position as 28 degrees 30 minutes north, 50 degrees 25 minutes east.

### 'Two' Maritime Targets Hit

*GF081152 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1128 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] A military source has announced the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Their fate is to live their day in which they will be crushed. [Koranic verse]

In the implementation of our repeated warnings to discourage vessels from approaching Khark Island and other Iranian ports, and in order to prevent the Iranian regime from benefitting from its ports and its oil resources — which are used to attain its evil goals against the our great people — the planes of our audacious Air Force directed this morning a successful aerial blow against two big maritime targets south of Iran's Khark Island. The targets received direct and destructive hits.

All our planes returned to their bases safely and victoriously. Thanks be to God. We will continue to destroy all the vessels which approach the Iranian ports, thus practicing our right of self-defense. Victory comes only from God. [Koranic verse]

8 October 1984.

## Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques

### Helicopter Attack Reported

*JN051759 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Communique No 1,609 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

On the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn, peace be upon him and his great associates, our great Iraqi people and their brave Armed Forces recall the bright Muhammadan message and noble principles, for whose sake the master of martyrs, Imam Husayn, courted martyrdom in defense of truth and right. The imam indicated, through both his mind and sword, that martyrdom, and not easy death, is the road to freedom and virtue. While defending the heavenly missions, the freedom and dignity of the people, and Iraqi soil, which is honored to have been an abode for the chaste imams, our valiant Armed Forces feel proud to be led by President Saddam Husayn, the grandson of Imam Husayn; the inheritor of his thought, pride, and glory; the bearer of his banner and sword; and the honest guardian of his tomb. Our Armed Forces reiterate that they will remain an unshakeable bastion agaisnt the attacks of the rapacious aggressors and will defeat — with God's help and with the wisdom of their leader — all the frustrated attempts of those "who have bartered guidance for error, but their traffic is profitless, and they have lost true direction" [Koranic verse].

In defense of right and peace, our Armed Forces declare that they will express their leader's challenge to the gang of charlatans through the roaring of guns and the hammering of bullets. They will crush any new aggression against Iraq's chaste borders and will transform any future fighting into a hard lesson for our enemies, who will not be able to raise their heads after it, God willing. The results of the war operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troops concentration and enemy positions in the central sector, killing three, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position and two hardware stockpiles.

2. Our helicopters attacked a number of enemy targets east of Tigris this afternoon, destroying enemy boats and one hardware stockpile and thwarting an ambush. All of our helicopters returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units engaged enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles east of Basra, scoring direct hits. Our units destroyed one infantry position and created big fires in an oil storage tank and in enemy positions and equipment.

4. New groups of Iranians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector after escaping from the terror and oppression of the Iranian ruling gang. They were evacuated to the rear in complete peace and safety. Three enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded elsewhere in the same sector.

5. One was killed and one vehicle and one personnel assembly point were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1984

### Iranians Shell Basra

*JN061830 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Communique No 1,610 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1984]

[Text]In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high preparedness and self confidence, our valiant Armed Forces are stationed on every inch of the borders of great Iraq in order to repulse the criminal Iranian enemy forces and save Iraq and its great people from any misdeed perpetrated by the forces of the defeated Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forces directed violent and effective artillery blows to the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational area east of Basra, killing or wounding several troops, inflicting losses in targets and equipment, and starting larges fires in several forward enemy positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our forward units pounded enemy positions, killing one troop and destroying two infantry positions and two weapons emplacements.

2. One of our forward units used various types of weapons to shell enemy positions, including a personnel assembly point and some vehicles, in the Maysan operational sector. A number of troops were either killed or wounded, one enemy boat was destroyed and its personnel killed, one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed, and one stockpile [as heard] was burned. In a brave operation, one enemy was captured in the same sector.

3. One enemy was killed and one 106-mm gun was destroyed in the central operational sector.

4. The vile enemy has confirmed its grudge against great Iraq. Its forces shelled the Basra suburbs with heavy artillery this morning.

5. To avoid the oppression of the clique that is dominating the Iranian people, new numbers of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater so that they can find in Iraq the love and peace of which their unjust rulers deprive them. They were safely evacuated from the frontlines.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1984

### 2 'Enemy Boats' Destroyed

*JN071727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) — Iraqi helicopter gunships today raided Iranian targets in the Maysan sector of operations scoring accurate and very effective hits. A military communique issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that a number of Iranians were either killed or wounded and several machine guns, personnel positions, and weapon emplacements were set on fire and destroyed.

The communique added that a fighter aircraft formation sighted two enemy boats in another area of the same sector moving toward the hit targets, pounced on them, and destroyed them. All our raiding fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

The communique also said that Iraqi forward units struck Iranian positions in the Maysan operational sector with all types of weapons, hitting three troops, destroying one personnel position and one weapon emplacement, and detonating one hardware stockpile, in addition to destroying one infantry position in the central sector. The communique said that a civilian area in Basra

Governorate was shelled with heavy artillery yesterday evening and this morning.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,611 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which are ready to fight and crush the renegade enemies, continue their courageous activities in the sectors of operations.

The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. Our daring helicopter gunship formations today carried out daring combat missions against enemy targets in the Maysan operational sector, scoring accurate and very effective hits, killing and wounding many enemy troops, and destroying several machine guns of various types, personnel positions, and weapon emplacements after setting them on fire.

In another area, an Iraqi fighter aircraft formation sighted two enemy boats moving toward the hit targets.

The knights of our Air Force pounced on them, dealt them strong and direct blows, and hit and destroyed them.

All our fighter aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base after accomplishing their mission.

2. Using all types of weapons, our forward units pounded several enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, killing five, wounding many, and destroying five infantry positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded.

In another area of the same sector, our able artillery shelled enemy mortars and equipment, scoring direct and effective hits.

3. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions and weapon emplacements opposite its positions in the Maysan operational sector with all types of weapons, hitting three enemy troops, destroying one personnel position and one weapon emplacment, and detonating one hardware stockpile.

4. Escaping the barbarism and oppression of the clique which is subjugating the helpless Iranian people, a new group of Iranians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear by our valiant units.

5. One infantry position was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

6. The criminals who are ruling in Iran shelled a civilian area in Basra Governorate with heavy artillery yesterday evening and this morning.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 October 1984

## 2 'Large' Targets Hit

*JN081734 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Communique No 1,612 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of faithful men and to maintain Iraq's banner fluttering high, our valiant Armed Forces continue to tighten the siege on the ports of the misguided Khomeyniite clique and pursue their courageous combat activities in the various sectors of operations to strike this clique's forces until they return to their senses and submit to logic and justice. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. The aircraft of our daring Air Force this morning dealt a successful air strike against two large maritime targets south of Iran's Khark Island, scoring direct and destructive hits. All our aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units pounded several enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing two, wounding seven, and destroying two infantry positions, one 106-mm gun, and one vehicle.

3. Using artillery and all types of weapons, one of our forward units struck enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring direct and effective hits against enemy targets and setting huge fires in other positions. In another area of the same sector, one enemy troop was killed, one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed, and one vehicle was damaged.

4. Escaping the oppression of the tyrannical clique in Iran, new groups of Iranian military personnel and civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 October 1984

## Foreign Minister 'Aziz on U.S. Relations

*JN071819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has told *THE WASH INGTON POST* that active [nashitah] talks are underway with the U.S. Department of State for an exchange of official visits at the highest level to take place after the U.S. presidential elections.

Tariq 'Aziz also said that the question of resumption of diplomatic relations between Washington and Baghdad is currently being discussed in a positive manner. According to *THE WASH INGTON POST*, Tariq 'Aziz clearly implied that Iraq wishes to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, which is offering material assistance to Iraq in its war with Iran.

## 'Aziz on Wish To Restore Ties With Egypt

*NC080842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that Iraq wants to work toward a resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt, which is providing Iraq material assistance in its war against Iran. In a statement for *THE WASHINGTON POST*, 'Aziz said that Iraq will seek an agreement on returning Egypt to the Arab fold during the upcoming Arab summit conference, which is likely to convene in early November.

In a statement published in *AL-AKHBAR*'s 8 October issue, 'Aziz said that if a joint agreement is reached in this respect, every Arab country will be free to discuss the issue of resuming relations with Egypt.

## King Husayn's Remarks in Stockholm Reported

*JN052111 Amman Television Service in English*
*2000 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] His majesty the king said today that Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt was a sovereign step. His majesty noted that relations between Egypt and Jordan had improved since President Husni Mubarak came to power. The king was speaking at a press conference in Stockholm during which he answered reporters' questions on recent developments in the Middle East:

[Begin recording][Unidentified reporter] Your Majesty, will you consider taking part in the proposed Arab summit in Rabat on the 9th of October to discuss your resumption of ties with Egypt?

[King Husayn] If it should be held, we have indicated our willingness and readiness to proceed to that summit. But I would like to say that it is fairly obviously our hope as well, that if the summit meets on the 9th of October, it will give us an opportunity to discuss all aspects of Arab relations. We believe that the step we took is a sovereign matter, a sovereign decision. We are proud of it; we are happy that we resumed diplomatic relations with Egypt. The break was a sad one for us. It was brought about by causes which were not of our making at the time, and we simply implemented a recommendation of Arab foreign ministers following the Arab summit in Baghdad. This recommendation was adopted by some states and not by others.

Our relations with Egypt under President Husni Mubarak have improved to the point where they are promising of greater cooperation in many fields and areas. Egypt is a part of the Arab world, an important part of the Arab world. Egypt needs its Arab family, and the same applies to the Arab family and Egypt. And we are very happy that the time has come for us to resume diplomatic relations fully.

Again, it is a sovereign decision that has nothing to do with any Arab organization, but we have always welcomed Arab summits to discuss Arab problems. And if the action we took recently helps bring the Arab heads of state together for such a discussion at such a dangerous, critical moment in terms of our entire area, we are responding positively; we are more than happy to attend the Arab summit.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think it is (?hope) for other, perhaps moderate, Arab nations to resume ties with Egypt as well? [words indistinct]

[Husayn] I believe that it is inevitable that the Arab world returns to becoming what it was — members of one family — in which Egypt has a very prominent position.

[Unidentified reporter] Does that mean, Your Majesty, that you prefer the Soviet peace proposal to the Reagan plan?

[Husayn] If the Reagan plan survived for as long as it did, it was because of Jordan in particular. As you know, it was shot down immediately by the Government of Israel, which proceeded to respond to it by creating new facts on the ground in a frenzied attempt to create new settlements, new realities, which in reality are obstacles to peace. So as the Reagan plan existed for a period of time, it existed because because we tried our utmost to keep it alive and at the same time to see how we could bring it together with the Arab summit decisions of Fes, so that we could see positive movement toward the establishment of peace.

As for an international conference, well, Israel is a creation of the United Nations in the first place. Security Council Resolution 242 is the common denomentator of every peace initiative to date, including the Reagan plan. [Resolution] 338 called for an international conference, and it is our belief that such a conference, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestinians — you cannot resolve the Palestinian problem without the participation of the Palestinian people obviously. Nor is such an approach one that would give us the desired and hoped-for results. And what we have suggested is that the five permanent members of the Security Council be involved. So this is our position.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Majesty, on what solution, if any, do you foresee, envisage, for the future of the city of Jerusalem?

[Husayn] Jerusalem, all along, has been the city that has been important to all the followers of the three monotheistic religions. Arab Jerusalem was occupied in June of 1967. We have always sought and will always seek the return of Arab sovereignty over the Arab part of that city of Jerusalem. But in a context of peace, we believe that Jerusalem should be the essence of peace and the symbol of peace.

Here again, it is suggested that for 17 years Israelis were unable to reach their holy places in the city. That was the situation I found existed when I was honored to assume the responsibilities of service and serving the people of Jordan in 1953. Israelis had the right to reach their holy places, but Christian Arabs had the right also to reach their holy places, Nazereth, elsewhere. Neither had been implemented. And for 17 years, that unfortunate situation prevailed. Howevver, now it is 17 years again, and Jerusalem has been under occupation by Israel. Hundreds of millions of Muslims throughout the Muslim world had been denied their normal tradition, natural tradition, rightful tradition of carrying out their pilgrimage each year to Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is too big, too important to be a political toy. Jerusalem is and must be the capital of all followers of the three great monotheistic religions, all believers in God. This is our view of that issue. [end recording]

---

## King Returns From Europe

*JN061927 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned bome this evening following a 6-day official visit to the Netherlands and Sweden in response to an invitation from Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband His Royal Highness Prince Klaus, and to another invitation from His Majesty King Carl Gustaf of Sweden and his wife Her Majesty Queen Sylvia.

During this visit, his majesty the king and the accompanying delegation held talks with the prime minister and senior officials in the Netherlands and with the prime minister and senior officials in Sweden on the development of events in the Middle East and the means of bolstering the ties of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and both the Netherlands and Sweden.

Their majesties were received by Crown Prince Hasan, Princess 'Aliyah, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the court minister, the deputy prime minister and interior minister, the ministers, and senior state civilian and military officials. Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd and his wife Princess Majidah also returned with the king.

## Egypt's Mubarak Arrives in Amman 9 Oct

*JN091022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1000 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife arrived in Amman this morning on a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur.

Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur headed those who received the Egyptian leader and his wife. On their arrival, there was a 21-gun salute in honor of Jordan's great guest. Princess Imam presented two bouquets to His Excellency President Mubarak and his wife, and a squadron of the Royal Jordanian Air Force's fighters flew over the airport to salute Jordan's guest.

Among those who received them were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princess Basmah, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Army Commander Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, and their wives. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Ihab Wahbah were also among those who received the Egyptian president.

### Comment on Visit's Prospects

*JN090835 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0500 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Together on the Road of Soldiarity," the newspaper *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: When Jordan took its brave decision to restore political relations with the biggest fraternal country, the Arab Republic of Egypt, it was not proceeding from transient interests or regional objectives. In fact, Jordan's decision was based on a deep historic view and feeling of pan-Arab responsibility necessitated by the circumstances of this stage and the nation's true situation. Ignoring this situation is an unpardonable crime against history, generations, and the future. Because King Husayn's leadership has always been based on Arab solidarity and higher pan-Arab interests, Jordan's step toward redressing the incorrect path of Arab relations and stopping the deterioration and paralysis that dominates the Arab situation has hurdled the obstacle of failure and overcome the obstacles of hegemony that some sides are attempting to impose on the Arab situation in order to entrench fragmentation and drive the wedges of loss, separation, and division in the Arab arena.

The paper adds: In their support for King Husayn and his government's approaches toward putting matters on the right course, the nation's representatives have proven that the sons of this country constitute one cohesive body in assuming the responsibility toward the pan-Arab objective, represented by keeping Jordan as the vanguard of the procession and the spearhead of joint Arab action and Arab unity on the basis of national and pan-Arab interests. The nation's representatives have also proven that Jordan is the first to restore real solidarity and bridge the gaps in the wall of unity without paying attention to threats from any side that seeks to divert it from its national march and affect its freedom and national independent decisionmaking.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* continues: Today, Jordan will host His Excellency Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in his country and among his kinfolk, as an expression of the common destiny and unity, and the aspiration for wide aspects of joint action that will bolster the Jordanian-Egyptian efforts to restore real solidarity on the platform of constructive joint action based on free will, sincere approach, and strong affiliation. Arab Egypt's Husni Mubarak today stands sincerely and steadfastly at the side of the Arab cause without restrictions outside the Arab framework. Egypt is the Arab nation's heart. Moreover, its affiliation to this nation is entrenched in its political and popular entity and structure. No one can ignore the role of Egypt and its people in defending pan-Arab security. The Egyptian people offered dear and great sacrifices for the sake of the Arab nation throughout its long conflict with imperialism and Zionism. Egypt today is the same as it was in the past. Egypt cannot be separated from its nation just as the heart cannot be separated from the body.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* continues: Israel and the international imperialist forces have wagered on isolating Egypt from its nation and on its relinquishment of its pan-Arab commitments. However, this wager has collapsed before the pan-Arab course that constitutes the umbrella for Egypt's current policy in light of the Egyptian people's brave stands toward their brothers throughout the great Arab homeland. We welcome His Excellency President Mubarak and greet in his person Egypt's brave and frank support for fraternal Iraq in its heroic defense of the Arab homeland, land, and dignity in the face of the Iranian aggression, on the basis of its pan-Arab responsibility and commitment to the Collective Arab Defense Pact. We also greet in President Mubarak's person the great Egyptian people's support for the Palestinian people during the invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut and Tripoli, their protection of the Palestinian revolution, their concern about the freedom of Palestinian decisionmaking, and their non-relinquishment of Palestinian rights to repatriation and self- determination, despite all the pressures that Egypt was exposed to. We also greet in President Mubarak's person Egypt's rejection of Zionist expansion, its denunciation of settlement in the occupied territories and the invasion of Lebanon, and its concern about the unity of the Lebanese people and territory. We also greet in President Mubarak's person the sincere affiliation to the Arab nation, and the defense of pan-

Arab security and strategic Arab interests, all of which are at the top of priorities away from policies of polarization and deviation from pan-Arab action.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* concludes: We are confident that the fraternal meeting in Amman today will constitute a historic turning point in this nation's march. This turning point will guarantee a strong and realistic basis for a more comprehensive Arab action, and establish joint action on the basis of the nation's higher interests, and whose objective is to unite the Arab peoples within the framework of a common understanding of the nature of the situation in order to achieve comprehensive unity and build a dear and free Arab future. Welcome to President Mubarak and Egypt's great people to the land of steadfastness of challenge, and the Arab nation's strong fortress that is loyal to the nation's principles and its lofty objectives.

Commenting on the same subject, the newspaper *AL-RA'Y* says: We tell President Husni Mubarak, who will be our guest today: You are welcome Mr President, and welcome to the Egyptian people in Amman, which has always opened its heart to every Arab heart. We say welcome and we know that Egypt has never been far from Jordan, and that Jordan has always been close to Egypt, because in Cairo just as in Amman there are people that believe in the common destriny. These people, throughout all the phases of modern Arab history, have always been the first to feel the impact of the fierce hostile ambitions toward this nation's land, security, stability, and prosperity of its peoples.

*AL-RA'Y* adds: The Egyptian president's visit and his meeting with his brother King Husayn during these difficult and delicate circumstances our Arab nation is experiencing generally, and in the Palestine question in particular, have more than one meaning and significance. This visit confirms that Egypt is an Arab country, the biggest country of culture, civilization, and history. This visit also confirms that regardless of tragedies and transient political differences, this nation will continue to be the lofty and noble nation that aspires to achieve its objectives of unity and progress. Moreover, this historic visit proves that joint Arab action must be organized and that pan-Arab struggle must take its place on the course of acheiving the aspirations of this nation and its peoples.

Concluding, *AL-RA'Y* says: What is between Egypt and Jordan, and between any Arab country and Egypt is more than a subject of diplomatic or political relations which stumble sometimes and continue their march at other times. What is between us and Egypt is common history, presence, and future.

Under the headline "Welcome to President Mubarak," the newspaper *AL-DUSTUR* says: His Excllency President Husni Mubarak will be a dear friend to his brother His Majesty King Husayn and the big Jordanian family that deeply respects fraternal Egypt's leader and appreciates all the fraternal Egyptian people's stands during his era. Because of Egypt's great historic position and the Egyptian people's heroic and honorable role throughout history, we open our hearts to Jordan's great guest and welcome Egypt's faithful son, who promoted Egypt's affiliation to its nation and Arabism and supported, through all internal and regional means, all Arab rights whether in the occupied territories, Lebanon, or Iraq. We believe that President Mubarak's visit to Jordan offers a more positive opening in the field of bilateral relations. We also hope that this visit will mark the beginning of a new stage within the framework of Arab relations, which during Egypt's absence, lost their ability to produce effective and positive action.

*AL-DUSTUR* adds: In light of President Mubarak's Arab policy throughout the past 3 years and Egypt's pan-Arab stands during this period, we welcome the great guest and express our happiness at being the first country to restore relations with fraternal Egypt, and consequently returning Egypt to the Arab nation and environment. While welcoming President Mubarak and his delegation, Jordan does not forget to praise the promotion of relations with fraternal Egypt on all levels and in all fields. These relations have grown despite all circumstances due to the care of King Husayn and his brother President Mubarak. These relations have become an example of deep understanding and concern about the joint pan-Arab interests.

Concluding, *AL-DUSTUR* says: We reiterate our welcome to President Mubarak as a dear guest and an honorable brother. At the same time, we express our sincere fraternal feelings with Egypt's great people, who sacrificed the blood of its sons to record the brightest pages of heroism and glory. Greetings to the Egyptian people, and love, respect, and appreciation to President Mubarak.

### Al-Masri Returns From UN, Makes Statement

*JN081850 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman this evening after heading Jordan's delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly session. Al-Masri said he delivered a speech on behalf of Jordan at the UN General Assembly. He said the speeh was a political statement explaining Jordan's policy on the Middle East issues, particularly the Palestinian cause, and the UN impotence in assuming an effective role for achieving a solution to this cause.

He added: This makes it necessary to call for the convocation of an international peace conference. Al-Masri reiterated Jordan's stand on a peaceful settlement based on the need for an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories in exchange for peace.

Al-Masri said that during his stay, he met with Arab ministers, the head of the European group, the head of the Nonaligned group, several European ministers, the U.S. secretary of state, and discussed with them bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

In reply to a question on the reactions of the delegations participating in the UN General Assembly session to Jordan's decision to resume its diplomatic and political relations with Egypt, Al-Masri said: The reactions were very positive and clearly supported our decision. Several delegation heads expressed their appreciation for Jordan's wise decision.

### Army Commander Returns From Turkey 6 Oct

*JN062020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Amman — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman this evening following an official visit to the Republic of Turkey. During this visit, he met with the Turkish defense minister and held cordial talks with him on the various fields of mutual cooperation and on matters of mutual concern. He also met with the chief of the Turkish General Staff and visited several military positions. He was received at the airport by Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff; his aides; and the Turkish ambassador in Amman and several embassy personnel.

Houses of Parliament Respond to Husayn's Speech

### Senate Reply

*JN082032 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 84*

["Text" of Senate's reply to His Majesty King Husayn's speech from the throne; read by Senate President Ahmd al-Lawzi at the Royal Hashemite court on 8 October — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, and peace and blessings be upon His Prophet. Your Majesty, the Senate has the honor to extend to you its deep gratitude and appreciation for inaugurating the second ordinary session of the 10th Jordanian Parliament and to express its pride in your interest in Constitutional, parliamentary life in this dear homeland. The Senate wants to assert that participation in sincere consultation, honest opinion, and responsible dialogue among the state's authorities will reinforce democracy, progress, and achievements. Your dear confidence in this Constitutional institution will strengthen its belief in its potentials, responsibilities, and its roles in establishing the state and guiding the march.

Your Majesty, the Senate listened to the speech from the throne which gave a comprehensive review of our nation's causes and identified its problems. The speech stated Jordan's affairs and aspirations in a way that serves the people and provides an impregnability and stability to the country. A look at the Arab arena will reflect two contradictory facts: The first is the seriousness of the problems in the Arab homeland. The second is the Arab failure to confront these problems. The situation, which Your Majesty perfectly portrayed, weakened the pan-Arab trend. [as heard] Differences in viewpoints among fraternal countries about decisive issues obstructed consultation among these countries to agree on joint action. People began to worry about the consequences of differences and fragmentation. This situation greatly affected the Arab people's interest in their decisive issues, especially the Palestinian cause and the Israeli aggression against Arab territories.

Years have passed, and Palestine is still under the yoke of occupation and its people are facing displacement, detention, annihilation, persecution, and killing. The Palestinian cause has become a wound in the hearts of the Arabs and a burden on the human conscience. Intensive Israeli settlement has changed and destroyed Palestine's features, civilization, and holy places. Meanwhile, the world is only observing what is taking place and the United States is providing Israel with unlimited sophisticated weapons, abundant money, and political support. The Arabs have to face U.S. force through their confrontation of Israel.

From our position on the first and long line of confrontation, and because the Palestinian cause forms the crux of our national affairs and our pan-Arab resposnibilities, we believe that consultation and cooperation with the PLO are dictated by our responsibility toward the Palestinian cause and our nation within the framework of the general Arab commitments. Hence, the Senate supports the government in its continuous support for the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territory by all possible means.

This Arab country has always been faithful to the Palestinian cause. If the calls for struggle are still being heard, then they are reiterated by what you said before the Senate: We will not relinquish a grain of sand in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan, or any stone of our mosques, churches, and holy places no matter how long this will take and regardless of the sacrifices. Since its creation, Jordan has always derived from its supreme leadership the inspiration of the Great Arab Revolt, and has always been faithful to the objectives of this revolt in its national stands, pan-Arab behavior, and response to every Arab call.

Jordan, whose aspirations and hopes converge with those of its Arab nation of which Jordan is an integral part, will always adhere to its principles and objectives, interact with its ambitions, and struggle with it to achieve its objectives and to avert dangers to it. Jordan also adheres to its national unity. Jordan will continue its march under your victorious leadership with strong belief and endeavors until we achieve a united Arab stand and firm Arab solidarity that will safeguard Arab dignity, loftiness, and sovereignty.

Your Majesty, the Senate believes that peace will never prevail or last in the region unless it is established on right and justice, on regaining the usurped land, on liberating Jerusalem, and on regaining legitimate Paelstinian rights. As a result of Jordan's special efforts under Your Majesty and of your own well-known efforts, the United Nations has issued Resolution No 242. The Jordanian Government also effectively contributed to efforts to put Resolution 338 into practical application during the Geneva conference in 1973. Therefore, Your Majesty's reference to these resolutions is an adherence to international legitimacy and to the principles that will achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Arab countries are collectively responsible for this, and the international community is responsible for bringing about peace in the Middle East.

In light of this, the Senate supports Your Majesty's proposal for convening an international conference under UN auspices in which all the concerned parties and the permanent member-states of the Security Council will participate. Your Majesty, as it stresses Egypt's high position and its deep influence in the region, the Senate supports the pan-Arab motives of the government's decision to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. It also believes that restoring fraternal Egypt to its Arab family is a pan-Arab need.

It is painful for the Senate to see that the Iraqi-Iranian war is still continuing, because it causes bloodshed, destruction, and disaster in both countries. The Senate supports fraternal Iraq's position in its efforts to end the war. The Senate also believes that our Arab affiliation and our pan-Arab commitment make it incumbent on us to stand at Iraq's side. The Senate also greets Lebanon's brave resistance against the Israeli occupation and hopes that fraternal Lebanon will succeed in its efforts to regain its unity and extend its supremacy to its entire territory.

Your Majesty, the Senate stresses with pride and appreciation Your Majesty's efforts to shape Jordan's renaissance, a renaissance that has become an example of development and growth, one that the international community is highlighting. Therefore, Jordan has occupied its prominent postion in that community.

Our Armed Forces are the homeland's shield and its strong fortification. When our positions are evaluated in the various fields, our pressing duty becomes clear toward supplying these forces with the weapons and hardware they need and toward a speedy mobilization of the people so that they can contribute with our Armed Forces to defending the homeland in particular and the Arab nation's land in general.

We also welcome all the efforts to explore oil, increase agricultural products, correct the course of industrial growth, and open new markets for exports. In general, maintaining a comprehensive development, preserving its accomplishments, and removing the cause of weakness makes it incumbent on every citizen to double his production and offerings and also deserves from us every support and concern about developing the spirit of joint responsibility. We also deeply believe, as Your Majesty does, in joint Arab economic cooperation regardless of any differences on political views. Economic integration and social cooperation among all the Arab countries is the strongest base for belonging and development and the best way to raise the standard of living of the Arab individual now and in the future. We are aware that the government is facing difficult financial circumstances, and , as we fervently call on the fraternal Arab countries to fulfill their financial commitments, we call on the government to study the financial situation deeply and deal with it starting with next year's general budget. The Senate also appreciates Your Majesty's step to form the Royal Commission for Administrative Development in order to draw up a comprehensive and complete plan for administrative development in the Kingdom, so that every official feels he has to serve the homeland and the citizens at the highest possible level, in the shortest possible time, and at the lowest possible price; that he is trustee of their rights and their treasure, and that he will account for his actions and behavior before God and people.

There is no doubt that the chances for education have been quantitatively expanded in all stages in a way that evokes pride. It is time for us to link these chances for education, particularly in the field of higher education, to the need for development and employment. We also hope that educational planning will be an integral part of the economic, social, and administrative planning so that no unemployment will occur in any field, because any such unemployment will be a waste of human energy, the most precious thing that Jordan has. Moreover, unemployment will constitute a burden on stability and security in this dear homeland.

Your Majesty, the Senate places itself at the service of the march under Your Majesty's wise leadership, and promises it will sincerely cooperate with Your Majesty's government in any effort to revise legislation and discuss policies and decisions in order to strengthen national unity, back the intrinsic force, and build a better future for Jordan's citizens and for all the Arabs.

May God protect you as a pioneer and leader and may He grant you strength on the path of right, guidance, dignity, and success. May God's blessings and peace be upon you.

### House Lauds Speech

*JN082123 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 8 Oct 84*

["Text" of House of Representatives' reply to His Majesty King Husayn's speech from the throne; read by Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz at the Royal Hashemite Court on 8 October — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, and peace and blessings be upon His Prophet. Your Majesty, we the representatives of the nation have the honor to extend to your exalted office our warmest greetings and sincerest thanks, coupled with our deep loyalty, for inaugurating the second ordinary session of the 10th Jordanian Parliament. We thank God Almighty for making our country, under your wise and vanguard leadership, a model for a successful Arab experiment based on a lively heritage, interaction regarding development, and equipped with a free will. The House of Representatives also thanks you — you who are concerned about protecting and nurturing Constitutional life and safeguarding it under all circumstances — for your congratulations to those who won in the recent by-elections. Thus, the process was completed and the march was resumed.

We, like Your Majesty, believe that our beloved people who have been infused with love for and loyalty to the nation's values, aspirations, and hopes, are closely watching this march. The House is leading and insists on rendering it a success so that it may become the march that Your Majesty has always wanted; a march of good, action, and construction seeking to achieve the nation's interest and the citizens' interests. The House works with the government in a spirit of constructive cooperation for the consolidation of the national fabric of society so that it may continue its useful work. By doing so, the House has as a target the supreme pan-Arab interest.

Your Majesty, the House highly values the continued action by Your Majesty's government on all levels and on all the domestic, Arab, and international fronts, guided by the principles in which the people believe, by the dictates of the supreme pan- Arab interests, and by our national and pan-Arab security. The House, realizing the heavy responsibility Jordan shoulders, considers the Palestinian cause as a question of principle and an article of faith. The House blesses and supports the continuation of Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue for the attainment of the best formulas to liberate the occupied Palestinian land, foremost Jerusalem; and to save the kinfolk from the oppression of occupation. The House also reaffirms its belief in the principle of independent Palestinian decisionmaking and the need to protect it from any control or containment. The House highly values the government's confrontation with all forms of Israeli occupation which continue to be practiced in the occupied Arab territories, and its actions to foil the arbitrary Israeli measures which seek to obliterate the occupied Arab territories' character, change their nature, and evict their legitimate owners. We emphasize the importance of such a confrontation and the need to pursue action with the PLO through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, in spite of the limited resources of this committee.

The House appeals to fraternal Arab countries to fulfill their obligations toward the committee to ward off the danger and the harm that may result if these obligations are not fulfilled.

Your Majesty, on the Arab level, the House is grieved to see the Arab nation writhe in pain and experience a state of fragmentation, weakness, and division. The House calls on the Arab nation to achieve solidarity, unite ranks, and return to its identity and history.

Your Majesty, the House and the people who are proud of your courageous, wise, and vanguard leadership will remain loyal to their pan-Arab mission; the mission of the great Arab revolution which they have shouldered since the beginning. Jordan will continue to be an indivisible part of the Arab nation, committed to its hopes, affected by its pains, and struggling with it to achieve the Arab nation's objectives and protect it from dangers.

Jordan's stand — king, people, and government — in support of fraternal Iraq in its just war against the Iranian aggression and to repulse the aggression against its territory stems from Jordan's conviction and affirmation of its Arabism and of its sacred pan-Arab message. The House hails Iraq's valiant stand and its glorious steadfastness against this aggression. Just as the House supports the government's support for fraternal Iraq, it supports its call for ending this war and appeals to Iran's Muslim people to respond to the calls for peace in order to avoid the dangers that threaten the region as a result of this continuing war.

The House values the government's stand in supporting the legitimate Lebanese authority. We join Your Majesty in hailing the Lebanese resistance and its confrontation with Zionist designs. The House wishes the Lebanese Government and the various Lebanese factions success in their endeavor to restore Lebanon's unity and sovereignty over its entire territory.

The House supports Your Majesty's government in stressing the need for an Arab summit conference in order to halt the dismemberment and fighting between the brothers at a time when the nation badly needs a unity of words and deeds in order to face the dangers that threaten this nation, because this is the only way to use the elements of the nation's strength within an Arab strategy capable of curbing the aggression and foiling the conspiracies.

Under your leadership, Jordan will continue to believe that the measure of pan-Arab action is not through false, colorful slogans but through commitment to the Arab League Charter, by reviving the Collective Arab Defense Pact, by abandoning differences, and by being up to the fateful events the nation is passing through.

Egypt has a historical, honorable role in defending this nation in its fateful battles against the evil invaders. We support Your Majesty's government in restoring relations with Egypt. We regard this move as a step on the road to achieve the correct Arab solidarity. We hope that this move will be a good opening for our Arab brothers so that they will embark on similar moves in order to establish strong relations between the Arab countries, so that they will stand united agaisnt the partitioning conspiracies that are being planned against them.

Your Majesty, although Jordan, Syria, and Egypt with the Arabs'support accepted Security Council Resolution 338, which affirms the principles of Resolution 242, in order to achieve an equitable, peaceful settlement, Israel however, turned these resolutions into mere historical documents and did not give either resolution a single practical consideration. This confirms Israel's disregard for international charters and its scorn of the international community. Moreover, this confirms what you mentioned in the speech from the throne, that Israel only wants to carry out a political maneuver to mislead the world's nations. It would not have been able to adopt such a stand had it not been for the unlimited support it receives from the United States, which has become a party that is biased towards Israel and its partner in its hostility against our nation.

Your Majesty, you were quite right when you expressed disappointment with the U.S. stand and the U.S. Middle East policy. This prompted you to call for holding an international conference for a just peace under the auspices of the United Nations. The House supports this call and values at the same time the call for an international peace conference. We join you in welcoming such a conference.

Your Majesty, while you endeavor to convene an international conference as a framework for the peace process, we bless and support your continuing efforts to bolster the country's defense capabilities in order to foil Israel's aggressive designs aimed against Jordan due to its position and its relations to Palestine and the issue of its people. We express our appreciation for the stand of Your Majesty's government in this regard and its policy of diversifying the sources of weapons.

Your Majesty, Our Jordanian Arab Army, the shield and protector of the homeland, will remain under your courageous command as it has been since its establishment and formation, and in view of the grave duties imposed on an army of the Arab nation which stands at the longest Arab front in the face of Israeli expansion and aggression. With you, we hope that fraternal Arabs will understand the responsibility shouldered by the Army and will not hesitate to support it. They must at least fulfill their commitments and pledges toward this Army, to enable it to be strong and at the level sought by sincere Arabs. The representatives of the nation, who praise this brave Army, appreciate and bless the government's stand as it works to provide the Army with arms and equipment it needs despite the difficult financial circumstances which the state is experiencing. We also support the government's plan to prepare the Popular Army so that it will back our Armed Forces to protect our flag and defend the homeland from Israel's threats and expansionist schemes.

Your Majesty, the House supports and blesses Your Majesty's statement to Parliament that we will not relinquish one grain of sand in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan, or any stone of our mosque, churches, and holy places no matter how long this may take and regardless of the sacrifices.

Your Majesty, the House believes that development work is a comprehensive national effort in which all citizens must participate in order to establish a sound economy and a firm, strong state on the path of progress and development.

The House agrees with Your Majesty that overcoming economic, social, and political problems can be achieved only by qualified and alert persons.

The House supports the efforts to achieve administrative development. The House hopes that the Royal Commission you ordered to be established will succeed in its mission. The House hopes that the government will reconsider the policy of higher education so as to provide our sons with decent livelihoods consistent with the homeland's needs.

Your Majesty, the House agrees that Jordan's economic impregnability will remain linked to the Arab nation. We agree with the government's policy which is aimed at strengthening economic and trade relations with the Arab nation.

Arab economic and financial integration is the guarantee of our Arab nation's future. Economic relations must continue to exist regardless of the state of political relations.

Finally, we implore God to protect Your Majesty, to guide you on the path of wellbeing, and support you.

May God's blessings and peace be upon you.

## Syrian Approval of U.S. Mediation Noted

*JN061653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] New York — Syria has reiterated its welcome and support for U.S. mediation between Syria, Israel, and Lebanon for withdrawing Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stated that his country will back any U.S. effort to pull the Israeli forces out of southern Lebanon.

In an official statement after meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York today [as heard], Al-Shar' said that he and Shultz discussed the ways of helping Lebanon rebuild itself and bring about the Israeli forces' withdrawal from southern Lebanon. An official U.S. spokesman said that the viewpoints of the Syrian and U.S. sides as well as the two countries' stands made progress on the basic issues during this meeting. Shultz said that everyone should adapt himself to the situation and be more flexible in dealing with problems. The Syrian minister declined to disclose whether the subject of the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon was discussed during his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state.

## Kuwait Paper Predicts Jordanian Cabinet Reshuffle

*JN090751 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 9 Oct (INA) — Press reports here today said that Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat will tender his resignation to King Husayn within the next few days preparatory to the formation of a new government. The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* added that the new government will be chaired by Ahmad al-Lawzi or Zayd al-Rifa'i and will include ministers from the West Bank. The paper did not rule out the possibility that some of the newly elected Parliament members would be included in the Cabinet.

## Karami Delivers Speech to UN General Assembly

*NC051708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Address by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the UN General Assembly — live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Chairman: At the outset of my speech on Lebanon's behalf, the present occasion prompts me to join those heads of delegations who have preceded me and to congratulate you, both in Lebanon's name and on my own behalf, on your election as chairman of this 39th General Assembly session. My congratulations are coupled with my wishes for the complete success that you so deserve, given your wisdom, experience, ability, and poise, all of which guarantee success for this session's work.

While noting the success of your predecessor, His Excellency Chairman Jorge Illueca, in chairing the previous session, I wish also to put on record my own appreciation and that of my country for His Excellency Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's distinguished efforts, which are so clearly demonstrated in his annual report, which he has already given us.

As for the state of Brunei, the new member, we welcome it, as represented by its delegation, to which we wish every success in representing this state and in defending its rights.

Mr Chairman: Lebanon has grown up with the United Nations and has contributed to many of its codes of conduct and programs. Thus, Lebanon attaches great importance to the future of this organization, as well as to the pursuit of its objectives and the development of its bodies and institutions, so that it can be the recourse that was sought by the authors of its Charter and the framework within which the world may comtemplate a better future and lasting peace.

The United Nations has come to acquire a comprehensive character and universal representation. However, at this particularly specific phase, the United Nations finds itself endangered by declining compliance with its resolutions. Meanwhile, the challenge to these resolutions has doubled. Lebanon, my wounded country, knows that to the degree that the United Nations recovers its ability to resolve the world's problems, Lebanon will recover its intrinsic potential to resolve its own issues.

Therefore, Lebanon believes it is highly important that the United Nations begin to implement the resolutions pertaining to it, particularly Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. In so doing, the United Nations will restore our confidence and the world's confidence in it as an esteemed organization.

Your Excellency Mr Chairman, Lebanon now places its concerns and interests before you. This is because these concerns and interests are, to a large degree, an expression of a great many of the world's concerns and interests.

The successive tragedies that have befallen our people have not destroyed their optimism and hope for a better tomorrow. For the Lebanese, optimism has never been a mere indulgence in wishes; on the contrary, it is an expression of a latent but effective will. The people of Lebanon, who have experienced the most intricate and difficult challenges and who have confronted the strongest possible onslaughts and acts of aggression, have never submitted to deterioration, nor have they responded to this deterioration as a sealing of their fate. On the contrary, the will of the Lebanese people has crystallized: It is the desire to bring about a return of cohesion and unity among the various Lebanese factions. This will has produced the government of national unity, which I am honored to head.

Mr Chairman, the national unity government, which includes among its members the basic and effective forces in the Lebanese arena, came into being after labor and pain rarely witnessed in contemporary history. It created hope for unifying the ranks behind the objectives it declared in its policy statement. These objectives are: security, liberation, political reform, and reconstruction. Our government is determined to radically tackle the causes of all that has happened and to show the world the potential for reform in the Lebanese body just as the failure and weakness of the last decade were exposed.

While our government has restored confidence in the country's unity as the basic means of putting an end to conflicts and differences, it has gone on to tackle effectively and seriously the basic issues of daily living in order to take Lebanon from its long suffering to the oasis of hope that secures stability and will restore the country gradually to its normal state.

Mr Chairman, we are referring to the circumstances of the formation of the national unity government because this government, in addition to its undertaking the basic tasks entrusted to every government, provides one of the conditions for stability, security, and peace in the region as a whole because it is working towards the unity of the Lebanese and restoration of security and stability to Lebanon. Herein lies our sense of the historic responsibility we are shouldering at this stage in particular. The tasks given to our government in the present circumstances both affect and are affected by the situations in the region. Therefore, while realizing our potential and capabilities, we also realize the limit of these capabilities, and hence, we believe that the particulars of the Lebanese problem is simultaneously influenced, separately and jointly, by the fundamental issues resulting from the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr Chairman, the Lebanese crisis is currently going through a decisive and critical stage in its arduous course. Lebanon has started to resolve the overall contradictions which have exploded within it for a number of years. It has started to take the necessary measures to secure the withdrawal of the occupation forces from its territories. Lebanon is on the threshold of a new position that will enable it to deal with its problems through peaceful means.

I therefore find it imperative to focus in this speech on those positive developments, given their importance and their fateful nature vis a vis my country and the area as a whole.

Mr President, the immediate priorities of our government are security, liberation, political reform, and reconstruction. These are fundamental priorities, the implementation of which must begin as soon as possible, by the best possible means, and with the help of your august organization. On the issue of security, my government has actually begun to complete the implementation of a comprehensive security plan that has led to an expansion in the area under state control. The government has united Beirut quickly and without bloodshed, has exercised control over heavy weapons, and has dealt with the issue of armed individuals throughout the capital. The Lebanese Army and Internal Security Forces have assumed responsibility for maintaining security in the capital. Beirut's international airport and its port have been reopened.

The government is actively seeking to implement the second phase of its security plan, which is to open international roads and to consolidate the security and economic situation. There is no doubt that a new awareness has begun to permeate the Lebanese people's political actions and to have an impact on their tendencies and practices. Due to the successive calamities and the suffering that these calamities have produced, the Lebanese people now realize that they must confront their growing problems themselves and that the responsibility for rescuing their country and restoring peace and stability therein rests primarily on them, both leaders and populace.

They have actually begun their march toward regaining their country from the clutches of the tragedy that has befallen it. They have succeeded in laying firm, practical foundations that will enable them to establish a new social, political, and legal structure, within which they may live and work in the future. However, their patient efforts collided early on with foreign factors that are beyond their control and will. There is no doubt that Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory is the most prominent and most dangerous of these factors.

Mr President, the continued Israeli occupation of part of my country has a uniquely tragic character, the magnitude of which far exceeds any regional or border dispute experienced in the Middle East for dozens of years. The enormity of the invasion to which my country has been subjected, its tragic effects on the innocent inhabitants, and its enormously destructive impact on the country's structure as a whole all render this occupation an extremely dangerous and violent phenomenon that must be dealt with separately and that must be ended very quickly.

Israel's continued occupation of part of my country exposes our nation's very existence to danger and threatens the prospects for a recovery of its unity and cohesion in the foreseeable future. Israel occupies a third of Lebanon and directly rules a fourth of its population.

The question is not that of borders that must be demarcated or positions that must be controlled. If that were so, an understanding over this would be easy in view of the clear legal documentation, principles, and provisions which confirm Lebanon's rights in all these matters. The question now is the future and existence of an independent country which is a member state and a co-founder of this organization, which is threatened by division and fragmentation should the occupation of parts of it continue.

Therefore, preparatory to finding ways that will lead to ending the effects of the occupation of the country, which cost us thousands of lives and unlimited damage, grief, and the displacement of people, I consider it my duty to outline before your organization the basic principles which define the policy of my government toward this vital question.

1. Lebanon is determined to restore its control over all its occupied territory within a limited period of time. It considers that the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces to the recognized international border is an urgent necessity and an absolute priority as far as Lebanon is concerned.

2. The Lebanese people and leaders fully realize that the continued occupation of a large section of their homeland subjects the entire entity to danger. They agree the state should use all means at its disposal and should mobilize all its resources to reach the goal of ending this occupation. Those who wager on purported differences in this respect or on the wavering by some people to participate in the liberation task they are shouldering show a regrettable ignorance of the real present political situation in Lebanon and of the firmness of the determination of various Lebanese factions to regain their rights and reunite their homeland.

3. The Israeli practices in south Lebanon constitute a daily violation of most UN principles and articles of international conventions which Israel claims to respect. The inhabitants in the occupied territories are being subjected to various types of coercion and oppression which were verified by several neutral quarters and which were included in clear and accurate reports by organizations whose credibility cannot be doubted. These practices were the subject of many complaints by Lebanon and were circulated as official documents to the General Assembly, the latest of which is the complaint lodged with the Security Council. The result of this complaint is well-known to you all. The suffering continues and is assuming physical, moral, economic, and military aspects affecting the citizens' daily life.

Hundreds of innocent people are languishing in concentration camps, though no charges have been filed against them and though they have not been brought to trial. Furthermore, measures intended to isolate the occupied areas from the remaining parts of the homeland have become so intense and arbitrary that members of the same family now wait for weeks on end to obtain permits to cross the narrow transit points that the occupation forces condescend to open from time to time. Meanwhile, the destruction of the south's economy is proceeding apace. This is in addition to the well-known efforts to exploit our water and other resources. One should bear in mind that all of these inhuman practices are regarded as a flagrant violation of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention.

While awaiting total withdrawal, Lebanon again calls on the Security Council's member states to address its complaint on this issue with a spirit of righteousness and justice and to permit this organization to take effective measures to put an end to these practices.

Mr Chairman, it is natural that these excesses have led to the emergence of an armed national resistance against this occupation. This resistance provides categorical evidence of the vitality and pride of the Lebanese people and reflects their decisive determination to recover their rights, sovereignty, and freedom. Lebanon has learned lessons from and is proud of this resistance. It sees this resistance as a bright and luminous reflection of the faith of the Lebanese people in their homeland, as well as the practice of a legitimate right, known and exercised by all states and peoples who were exposed to occupation and invasion in some point in their history.

The attempt to portray Lebanon as fertile ground for terrorism is a distortion of the facts, an excuse for maintaining the occupation, and a means of continuing hegemonic interference. We reject this kind of logic, part and parcel.

Lebanon now suffers from acts of violence that proliferate directly with the proliferation of the occupation forces and the resulting injustice and deprivation.

Israel's occupation of the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya and the continuing inhuman practices resulting from this occupation sow the seeds of instability and violence. It is imperative that we distinguish the legitimate and heroic resistance in the south from the individual actions of those who resort to violence as an expression of despair. Resistance is the most noble means of checking aggression. However, as far as retaliatory operations are concerned, these are individual and suicidal actions, carried out for personal reasons. Such actions take place in all societies, including Israel itself.

4. Everyone must realize that independent Lebanon is its own master and makes its own decisions. Those who challenge this fact are the very same people who challenge Lebanon's sovereignty and who seek to destroy its unity.

The relations existing between sovereign Lebanon and its Arab brothers have been, are, and will remain the mainstay of Lebanon's open door to the world.

In addition to being historic, cultural, and traditional, these relations are also fateful in all the meanings of this word. If these are the characteristics of our relations with all Arabs, then they should be stronger with sisterly and neighborly Syria with whom we are linked by unique ties in all fields. This is because sovereign Lebanon belongs to its Arab environment and because of the nature of responsibilities shared by both sides.

5. Lebanon considers the truce agreement signed between it and Israel on 23 March 1949, and approved by the Security Council in Resolution No 73 of 11 August 1949, as the legal authority that controls Lebanese-Israeli relations.

Israel's claim that this agreement is not valid anymore as a result of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war is a false claim, because Lebanon did not take part in military operations against Israel in 1967, as the United Nations well knows, nor did it declare war on Israel. The truce agreement continued to be applied and meetings between the military continued to be held in accordance with this agreement for a long time after 1967. This proves that the agreement is still valid up to now. The Lebanese Government considers this agreement permanent in nature and it will continue to be valid until it is officially and clearly amended by the contracting parties under UN supervision.

6. Lebanon considers that Resolutions Nos 508 and 509, which were approved by the Security Council, constitute the legal and suitable base for organizing the Israeli withdrawal operation from Lebanon's territories. These resolutions stipulate the need to achieve this withdrawal immediately and unconditionally. Israel, a member of this organization, must commit itself to implementing these two resolutions and stop ignoring them. The international community, particularly the Security Council, bears a big responsibility towards Lebanon's people, particularly the inhabitants of the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, and must take practical measures to put an end to this disregard.

7. The Lebanese Government is willing to take all the necessary military and administrative measures that will make the south a secure area for its inhabitants. It has prepared a complete plan to deploy the Army in the border areas immediately after the Israeli forces withdraw from them.

Lebanon welcomes any mediation or aid from any quarter with the aim of reaching an agreement over the security arrangements which are required to be implemented in the south.

8. Lebanon considers that the UN forces present in the south have a basic and extremely important role to play in supporting the Lebanese Army on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. The UN forces' contribution in this respect is essential in the first phases of the Lebanese Army deployment.

Therefore, Lebanon calls for supporting these forces by increasing their number and expanding the area of their operations and by strengthening their effectiveness, thus enabling the Lebanese state to restore its legitimate control over its territory up to the recognized international borders.

I would like here to note the proposals of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in this respect in his report — Document No 16,472S — because it constitutes a suitable basis for drawing up an integrated program for the deployment of these forces which had played and continue to play an effective and positive role. They have performed their mission under extremely difficult circumstances and with limited mandate.

9. Lebanon expresses its thanks to and appreciation of the UNIFIL and hopes that they will continue to perform their noble task. Lebanon affirms its gratitude to the governments which contributed to these forces despite the difficulties they are facing.

While we confirm our commitment to give an appropriate role to the UN emergency forces, we declare that we are prepared to define the new tasks which will enable these forces to assume greater responsibilities be it along the border or within the [refugee] camps areas, as well as a role to control the withdrawals and to assist the Lebanese Army to extend its control over all the occupied territory.

10. Lebanon is prepared to participate in any political initiative aimed at resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Lebanon supports the call for convening an international conference on Middle East peace in accordance with the UN General Assembly's Resolution No 58/38. However, Lebanon believes that its question requires an immediate solution because of its urgency and because of the

great destructive effect the situation has on its political and social structure.

11. Any security arrangements to be agreed upon must be in line with Lebanon's policy and must respect its rights and must acknowledge it as a sovereign state, the rights and borders of which are to be safeguarded and respected.

Proceeding from this principle, Lebanon will not accept the presence of any military force in the south except the Lebanese Army forces of the legitimate Lebanese authority.

Israel's excuses that it has no confidence in the Lebanese legitimate army and that its guarantee [of security] is through the presence of illegitimate forces are not acceptable. These small forces have failed even under the Israeli occupation. How then would they fare alone in confronting the increasing popular wrath against them.

Allegiance to Lebanon is allegiance to the Lebanese state. The Lebanese leaders and people will recognize no other allegiance. Lebanon considers that the only military force which can participate with it in maintaining security in southern areas are the UN forces whose role, activity, and deployment are in accordance with international agreements and resolutions clearly defining their role and setting time limits — all of which Lebanon publicly approves of.

Generally, Lebanon believes that any security arrangements that might be agreed upon must emphasize the principle of respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and borders. If Israel believes that the violation of its borders and sanctity cannot be tolerated, then Lebanon, which has suffered and continues to suffer from the violation of its sovereignty, is equally eager to safeguard the sanctity of its territory and sovereignty.

Mr President, I have tried in this address to present the Lebanese Government's stance on the issue of Israel's occupation of part of Lebanon and its refusal to withdraw from it, despite its repeated declarations in this respect. I am confident that the clarification of principles that must be respected will certainly render the negotiation process easier and will yield more rapid results. We are waiting for the results of current efforts being undertaken by the UN secretary general, the United States, and other friendly nations. We ask them to do whatever they can to help Lebanon to free itself from the tragedy that it is suffering.

Mr President, I have just noted the new spirit with which the Lebanese people are now handling their problems and their efforts to resolve these problems by themselves, while appreciating the assistance of the numerous friends who continue to give them aid and advice and to support them in these tragic days. However, the Lebanese people realize that the difficulties facing them in certain areas make it incumbent upon them to ask these friends to continue their aid and to intensify their efforts. The economic field is one such area.

The years of crisis have caused infrastructural and economic destruction in both the public and private sectors, affecting most aspects of the system that the Lebanese people built with their sweat in previous decades. Preliminary studies estimate the damage done at over $20 billion. This makes the reconstruction process a colossal one, in terms of both its magnitude and its requirements, which exceed Lebanon's currently modest capabilities.

The Lebanese Government and concerned departments have drafted numerous projects, the implementation of some of which has already began, in accordance with their importance. The government of national unity attaches extreme importance to reconstruction and development, for we believe that reconstruction does not follow the establishment of security, but is itself a means of establishing and consolidating that security. Though it may be conventional practice for security to precede reconstruction, the present circumstances in Lebanon dictate that reconstruction serve as one means of ensuring security. Betting on reconstruction also generates momentum and vitality for the overall plan.

The reconstruction policy that we adopt can be summed up by saying that it is aimed at taking Lebanon out of its tragic state of affairs and at turning it into a workshop for construction. This is a large-scale process that requires the contribution of all the friendly states, the international organizations, and the specialized agencies that appreciate the difficulties facing Lebanon and that are desirous of helping Lebanon surmount these difficulties so that Lebanon can turn from a battleground into a workshop. As it announces its gratitude for, and appreciation of, these states and organizations, Lebanon also exhorts them to participate in the enormous efforts that this [reconstruction] process will require in the near future.

Lebanon is fully confident that its Arab brothers will set the example for the other states to follow.

Your Excellency, Mr Chairman: We have tried to outline our national, pan-Arab, and international policies and obligations. We want to make these obligations coincide with the dictates of international legitimacy and with the UN resolutions and covenants.

Lebanon is dedicated to seeing the United Nations being taken seriously as well as seeing the UN institutions being strengthened, because a strong United Nations tends to foster the states' desire to deal with each other with greater realism, deeper understanding, and stronger determination to face issues and overcome pending crises, or those crises that might occur or arise suddenly.

Mr Chairman:

Lebanon has been and still is the focal point for intellectual and civic interaction. This role, which has distinguished pioneer Lebanon and has proved its efficacy and influence throughout contemporary history, is worthy of being resumed. This is particularly true because the tribulations that Lebanon has experienced throughout the past 10 years have made Lebanon realize that violence exhausts one's energy and achieves nothing, and that man insures his rights through dialogue but squanders them through internecine fighting. The Lebanese have suffered a great deal. However, they are now determined to triumph over the ordeal that has caused them much concern. The reason is that the Lebanese have discovered that diversity in their environment enriches their homeland's unity and provides an incentive for creativeness and it is not a justification for rebellion.

We have never entertained the idea of forsaking hope, because Lebanon will recover its health and resume its mission. Under the darkest circumstances, and no matter how numerous these circumstances have been, we always wanted to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Now, we have begun to see this light. Seeing this light was an aspiration, but it has now become a reality. Lebanon has played a constructive role in performing its mission and it will continue to do so. We inherited Lebanon as a homeland for freedom and for man, and as a testimony to both of them [as heard] — and this is what we want to carry over as a cherished inheritance for our coming generations.

Gentlemen, members of the United Nations: At the end of my speech, I address you in the name of the colossal responsibility that you shoulder. You are the hope of the oppressed and of those whose rights have been usurped in this world. Do not disappoint this hope. Lebanon is the test ground and it will be the testimonial for your actions. May God grant you success and guide your steps. Thank you. [applause]

### Karami Holds News Conference in Paris 8 Oct

*NC081337 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami held a news conference at the Lebanese Embassy in Paris today, during which he touched on the results of the UN General Assembly's debates on the Lebanese problem. The news conference was attended by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and by the Lebanese ambassador to France. Prime Minister Karami had the following to say:

[Begin recording] We wish to note that everything that is now taking place in East Beirut and occasionally in West Beirut is deeply regrettable, as demonstrated in the closure of roads, the construction of roadblocks, and the abduction of citizens. However, all of this is being improved on a daily basis. In view of our past suffering, we must do everything possible to ensure the rule of law and of legitimate authority throughout Lebanese territory. I wish to tell my Lebanese brothers from here, the Lebanese Embassy in Paris, that they should uphold their common interests with vigilance and with understanding of their own actions and of the results of these actions for Lebanon. Nothing but love and cooperation can possibly secure Lebanon's dignity, loftiness, sovereignty, and tranquillity. [end recording]

### Further on News Conference

*NC081645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Dispatch by Voice of Lebanon correspondent Fadi Najjar from Paris on 8 October — recorded]

[Excerpt] In a news conference held today at the residence of the Lebanese ambassador to Paris, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he came to Paris on a private visit to rest. Karami said his visit to New York and jet lag had exhausted him.

Karami was asked why he would not meet with Mitterrand, Fabius, or Cheysson, knowing that they will be meeting Peres later. He replied: We have many ways of approaching them other than personal contacts. Karami rebuked the Lebanese press for its obsession with details and its interest in trouble. This came as he was replying to a question about his failure to meet President Reagan. Karami added: We thank God for our successes in the United States.

Karami was asked by an Israeli journalist if he would accept direct negotiations as a means of bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from the south. He replied: We have rejected and will continue to reject direct negotiations. Karami said we propose resuming meetings within the framework of the armistice, which was effective between 1949 and 1972 and to which we are still committed. The *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent asked Karami if he is ready to meet Peres. Karami said he is not.

Karami declined comment on the closure of the British Embassy in Beirut. He praised Soviet policy, saying it has not changed because it is based on firm principles.

Referring to the U.S. role, Karami said we welcome this role as long as it is in line with our interests. Otherwise, he said, the United Nations or any friendly country can mediate. Karami expressed the hope that U.S. aid will continue.

Karami was asked about today's closure of crossing points in areas in Beirut under the state's control. He replied: What is happening in Beirut is deplorable because it led to the closure of crossing points and to some kidnappings. Karami reiterated his optimistic position, however, and expressed the hope that this position, which is based on his personal feelings and on his political evaluation, will be proved true.

Asked about the Syrian Army's presence in Lebanon, Karami said: We have to differentiate between friend and foe. The Syrians came after an official request by the lawful authority in order to help Lebanon. There can be no discussion of their withdrawal before the Israelis pull out. President al-Asad has made it clear that the Syrians will withdraw after the Israelis do so.

Karami was asked: Who asked the Syrians to come in 1967? He replied: This question should be addressed to former President Franjiyah. Karami was also asked precisely when this request was made. He said he no longer remembers. Asked what month it was made, Karami said he does not even remember what year the request was made. Karami was finally asked if he had agreed to such a request. He said he did not oppose it.

### Birri Pledges Ban on 'Armed Palestinian Presence'

*NC081227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] In a statement for *THE WASHINGTON POST*, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, emphasized that after Israel's withdrawal from the south any armed Palestinian presence will be banned; he added that 9,000 Lebanese troops will be deployed in the region. He also said that the number of UN emergency forces will be increased and that security there will become the responsibility of the legitimate Lebanese forces.

### Gunmen Attempt To Storm British Embassy

*NC051430 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1425 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Gunmen have tried to storm the building of the British Embassy in the western area of Beirut in an effort to secure housing for some families. However, embassy guards prevented the gunmen from succeeding.

### Hezbollah Official Denies 'U.S. Accusations'

*NC090852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] A responsible Hezbollah official in Al-Biqa' has denied U.S. accusations that the party was responsible for blowing up the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar.

The official said that the U.S. accusations are intended to provide Israel a pretext for staging an attack on the believers in Ba'labakk.

### 3 Farmers Said Killed; Israeli Planes 'Intercepted'

*NC081054 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Today's reports indicate that men belonging to the Lebanese National Resistance staged a new operation near Tyre at 0600 today, attacking one of the occupation forces' mechanized patrols. The attack resulted in damage to a vehicle and in the death or wounding of its entire crew.

After the attack, the occupation forces brought in reinforcements to establish an extensive cordon around the area. At the same time, other forces carried out an extensive combing operation in search of the resistance men, who succeeded in escaping.

During the combing operation, in which farms were searched, enemy soldiers opened fire on farmers, killing about three and wounding others.

Meanwhile, enemy planes appeared in the southern airspace today: It was reported this morning that Israeli enemy warplanes flew over the south and Al-Biqa' and that the ground resistance intercepted them, compelling them to fly at very high altitude.

In western Al-Biqa', the occupation forces are increasing their arbitrary practices in an effort to isolate the area. Within this context, they have been cutting off the road near the Suhmur triangle and the Mashgharah-Jazzin triangle, as well as the Kamid al-Lawz road, for a number of days. It is worth noting that the township of Mashgharah remains surrounded by the occupation forces for the 4th consecutive day. Reports indicate that the occupation forces have shelled the township with heavy guns and that most of the houses there have been destroyed.

### 'Unconfirmed Reports' See Israeli Withdrawal

*NC081131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] The possibility of an Israeli withdrawal from the south is drawing attention at local, regional, and international levels. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the Israeli forces have begun to withdraw from the Al-Awwali River line and are handing over their positions to the Lahd army.

Political moves are expected to be resumed following the return of the Lebanese UN delegation to Beirut and the return of Ministers Camille Sham'un and Joseph Skaf from their visits abroad.

Khalil Makkawi, Foreign Ministry Political Department director, returned to Beirut at 0930 today after having taken part in the Lebanese delegation's activity at the United Nations.

### Unannounced Withdrawal Reported

*NC081308 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Since this morning, large trucks have been transporting military vehicles and equipment from the area of the Al-Awwali bridge toward the south. Some say that this is the beginning of an unannounced Israeli withdrawal from Sidon and its environs in preparation for a similar withdrawal from Jazzin.

Meanwhile, reports from Al-Kharrub say that the Israeli withdrawal from Al-Awwali is matched by a systematic and unannounced withdrawal of the Phalangist militias to Juniyah by sea.

### Syrian Defense Minister Talas Visits Al-Biqa'

*NC061151 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] On the occasion of the October war, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas today inspected Syrian units in Lebanon and the Syrian-Israeli confrontation line in the Al-Biqa'. Talas arrived in the Al-Biqa' amid strict security precautions this morning.

At noon he then went to the Syrian Command in Bulunya, where he is to deliver a speech to soldiers and officers in which he will speak about the meaning of the October war. It was observed that additional Syrian forces were brought to the Al-Biqa' and Bulunya to provide extra protection for Talas.

## Al-Shar' Meets George Shultz in New York

*JN060652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] New York — Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister, met yesterday with George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. The meeting was attended by Dr Rafiq al-Juwaydati, Syrian ambassador to the United States; Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; and William Eagleton, U.S. ambassador to Syria.

During the meeting, the discussion dealt with the current state of affairs in Lebanon and the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon on the basis of safeguarding Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty. The discussion also dealt with the acts of violence in Lebanon. Al-Shar' stressed that Syria in no way can view the Lebanese national resistance operations against the Zionist occupiers as terrorist acts. He added that these operations are legitimate operations which have been sanctioned by international laws and norms and the UN Charter.

### U.S. Mediation Accepted

*JN060707 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] In an interview with AP, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has stated that he has accepted a U.S. mediation role whose only purpose will be to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. He stressed Syria's insistence that this new U.S. initiative must take place within the framework of efforts currently being exerted by the United Nations and without imposing any conditions on Lebanon.

### Al-Shar' Interview

*JN061818 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in New York on 6 October by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Basim al-Mu'allim — recorded]

[Text] [Basim al-Mu'allim] You have held a series of meetings with the foreign ministers of European and Third World countries, as well as with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. There is no doubt that your meetings with Gromyko and Shultz were the two most important. Could you put us in the picture concerning your meeting with Shultz yesterday?

[Faruq al-Shar'] My meeting with Shultz dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon in particular, and in Lebanon in general. Talks focused on the best methods to pull the Israeli forces out of Lebanon, especially since it is our opinion as well as the opinion of the whole world that the United States has in one way or another participated in and holds a special responsibility for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Subsequently, it can contribute; it can exert pressure on Israel to force it to unconditionally withdraw from the Lebanese territories.

[Al-Mu'allim] What was Shultz' stand toward this suggestion?

[Al-Shar'] Shultz tried to concentrate on the acts of violence and terrorism. He elaborated a great deal on this subject. As for us in Syria, I emphasized to him that while Syria condemns terrorist acts, it does not agree in any way whatsoever to describe the Lebanese national resistance against the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon as terrorist acts. This heroic resistance enjoys Arab support and its deeds are sanctioned by international laws, human rights, and even the UN Charter.

[Al-Mu'allim] What about the south? What is George Shultz' proposal for evacuating the Israeli occupation forces from the south?

[Al-Shar'] An essential point of the subject also tackled, and on which I explained Syria's clear stand, was that Israel should withdraw unconditionally and that any security arrangements in the south in which the United Nations participates should not in any way harm Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, or independence.

[Al-Mu'allim] Is the destiny of Lahd's forces included in these guarantees?

[Al-Shar'] Lahd's forces are illegitimate and agent forces and cannot be accepted as a party in any security arrangements.

[Al-Mu'allim] There remains the destiny of UNIFIL. Have your discussed the possibility of increasing the number of these forces and the Lebanese Army participating with these forces to preserve security in the south?

[Al-Shar'] We have not discussed the subject of increasing the number of UNIFIL forces. However, we said that following the Israeli withdrawal, and as part of a security plan in the South, the Lebanese Army can cooperate with UNIFIL to preserve Lebanon's peace and security.

[Al-Mu'allim] You have also met with Andrey Gromyko and, of course, you touched on these subjects. What is the Soviet stand toward the destiny of the south?

[Al-Shar'] The Soviet stand on this subject is clear. The Soviets support an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces. Gromyko affirmed to me the Soviet Union's firm support for Syria. He also stressed that the Soviet Union will not restore relations with Israel unless the reasons which led to the severing of relations are removed.

[Al-Mu'allim] Have you discussed with Gromyko the subject of an international conference — a proposal you presented to the Ford-Carter Atlanta conference on Middle East affairs? Have you discussed the possibility of a serious Soviet role at an international conference to solve the crisis between Israel and the Arabs?

[Al-Shar'] The Soviets are serious in helping both us and the world achieve an Israeli withdrawal from all of the occupied Arab territories, and to guarantee the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state in Palestine.

[Al-Mu'allim] This leads us to Jordan's stand toward the international conference and the step King Husayn recently took regarding the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt. Do you think that this measure will help bring about the success of efforts aimed at establishing peace in the region [words indistinct] the U.S. side alone?

[Al-Shar'] We have for some time been aware that the Jordanian regime's proposals are not strategic but tactic, and that the Jordanian Government's criticsm of U.S. policy in the region is not serious. Moreover, Jordan's call for an international conference in which the two superpowers participate was only a tactic in the direction of unilateral U.S. solutions in the region.

[Al-Mu'allim] I see that you do not want to go deeper into this subject. Let us move back to the United States and U.S.-Syrian relations. Is there any hope of rectifying these relations following Richard Murphy's visit to Damascus? Is there any hope of opening a constructive dialogue under which the United States respects what it terms Syrian interests and deals seriously with these interests, or are the Americans still playing a double game?

[Al-Shar'] We still believe that the blind U.S. bias toward Israeli is the cause of tension and violence in the region and the reason for Israel's intransigence, its continued occupation of Arab territories, and its disavowal of legitimate Arab rights. In this regard, we can say that the Americans now — particularly after the toppling of the 17 May agreement and in view of the obvious positive [Syrian] role for which great support and appreciation were expressed to me by all the ministers of the socialist bloc and even European countries — realize that they have miscalculated the situation in Lebanon and that their policy there was unwise. This is evident in the fact that they now admit that the Syrian forces in Lebanon are unlike the invading and occupying Israeli presence. Hence, the new development in the American position is the separation betwen the Israeli and Syrian withdrawals from Lebanon.

[Al-Mu'allim] Do you see any echo of this position in the Israeli arena? We heard that Shim'on Peres and his government have relinquished their call for a synchronized withdrawal. It seems that the Israelis are, in one way or another, in a hurry to withdraw from the south. [words indistinct] Why do you think they are in a hurry?

[Al-Shar'] If the Israeli officials are serious in stating that they wish to withdraw from Lebanon, we believe that the opportunity is available to achieve an Israeli withdrawal within a few months. On the other hand, we have many doubts and think that Israeli statements are aimed at alleviating the anticipated international condemnation at the 39th UN General Assembly session. Accordingly, we do not rule out the possibility that this Israeli stand is a tactical one.

[Al-Mu'allim] Have you heard anything from Shultz on this particular subject, since it will be discussed at Ronald Reagan's meeting with Shim'on Peres next week?

[Al-Shar'] Shultz emphasized that they wish to see a quick Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. However, I did not feel much optimism on his part.

[Al-Mu'allim] This takes us to another point. Do you not believe that the United States can put sufficient pressures on Israel to ensure the quick withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon if it is really serious about seeing a quick withdrawal?

[Al-Shar'] The problem is that while the United States says that it cannot put pressure on Israel, we see it giving Israel the most sophisticated weapons and the largest financial aid. We tell the Americans that it is in the interest of a just and comprehensive peace if the United Nations, the Security Council, and the Security Council's permanent member states participate in the process of just peace in the region. However, the Americans prefer to work out a settlement unilaterally, without the help of anyone else. This contradictory U.S. position is conclusive evidence that they want to continue dictating their will on the region's peoples.

[Al-Mu'allim] In your speech at the current UN General Assembly session, you said that the power of the U.S. veto has been mortgaged to Israel with regard to all that concerns the U.S. Middle East policy. In other words, Israel is the only world state that enjoys special immunity. As long as this is the case, as long as the United States is adopting this stand at the Security Council, and as long as UN resolutions on our region are obstructed by this, how do you view the way out of this dilemma?

[Al-Shar'] The way out of this dilemma lies in the presence of real Arab solidarity that makes the Americans in particular understand that they cannot combine their interests in the region and their absolute support for Israel. We, the Arabs, have real interests in the region. Unless they take these interests into consideration, they should realize that they will be in fatal isolation. Regrettably, we see in the region continuous attempts by Arab regimes to approach the Americans following every aggression, instead of the opposite. [Words indistinct] that encourages Israel to commit new aggressions.

## Al-Asad, USSR Leaders Exchange Anniversary Cables

*JN071240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Oct 84*

["Text" of congratulatory cables exchanged between President Hafiz al-Asad and Soviet leaders on the fourth anniversary of signing the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR]

[Text] The following is the text of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable to Chairman Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow;

On the fourth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, it gives me pleasure, in the name of the Syrian Arab people, my own name, and the name of the Ba'th Party Command, to send sincerest greetings and heartfelt congratulations to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly USSR peoples.

It is with deep satisfaction and extreme contentment that the relations of friendship and cooperation that have existed between our countries for several years have become entrenched and strengthened on the bases drawn up by the 8 October 1980 treaty. The past 4 years have confirmed that this treaty represents a firm basis for comprehensive cooperation between our countries and is an important contribution to the struggle of the world's nations toward just peace, international security and detente, and toward establishing peaceful international relations based on equal an basis and the real interests of nations.

Syria, which continues its firm confrontation of imperialist-hegemonistic designs and the aggressive Israeli trend, and adopts a firm stand against all forms of aggression and racism, aserts its firm stand in this regard. Moreover, it affirms its determination to reinforce its ability to remain steadfast and its determination to foil designs hostile to our Arab people and nation.

While we observe from this firm, principled stand and witness the continuing reinforcement of relations between the United States and Israel, the aggressor, embodied by the strategic cooperation agreement whose first stage of implementation has just emerged, we are confident that the strong friendship between our countries will continue its role in our confrontation with the aggression against our land and people and in the serious endeavor to achieve just peace in our region and in the world.

The Syrian-Soviet cooperation treaty was aimed at achieving noble objectives in harmony with the principles in which our two peoples believe. While affirming our adherence to these principles, we express our absolute confidence that the march toward strengthening Syrian-Soviet relations, which began with the signing of this treaty, will continue successfully to benefit our two peoples and the noble objectives of the world's nations, the foremost of which is peace to which these nations aspire.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The following is the text of the cable from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to President Hafiz al-Asad:

Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic;

On the fourth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, we send you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad the friendly Syrian leadership, and the Syrian people sincere best wishes. This treaty, which has crowned the fruitful cooperation throughout many years between the USSR and Syria, has promoted the relations between our countries to a higher level, has given these relations new impetus, and serves the subsequent development and reinforcement of Soviet-Syrian friendship. The years that have passed since the signing of the treaty have shown that it has made an important contribution to bolstering the stands of forces hostile to imperialism in the Arab world, in confronting aggression and imperialist designs in the Middle East, and toward achieving a comprehensive, just solution in this region. The USSR, which is firmly exercising its course aimed at developing cooperation with free countries, always supports and will always support the Syrian Arab people and the other Arab peoples in their struggle toward just, permanent peace in the Middle East, toward achieving their independence and national sovereignty, and against Israeli aggression and imperialist hegemony.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

## Al-Shar' Receives New Soviet Ambassador

*JN081023 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0920 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received here today (Feliks Vidotov), the new Soviet ambassador in Daamscus, along with a copy of his credentials as Soviet ambassador to Syria.

## Damascus Reports Mubarak's Visit to Jordan

*JN081844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Head of the Egyptian regime, Husni Mubarak, will arrive in Amman tomorrow on a brief visit to Jordan. This is the first visit by an Egyptian president to an Arab country following the Baghdad summit resolutions that called for boycotting the Egyptian regime for signing the Camp David capitulationist agreements and for holding a unilateral peace treaty with the Israeli enemy. Mubarak will meet with King Husayn of Jordan.

The Jordanian information minister, who announced the visit, affirmed the importance of this visit to relations between the two regimes. Observers indicate that this visit, which follows the Jordanian regime's decision to restore ties with the Egyptian regime, represents a new link within the framework of King Husayn joining the bandwagon of the conspiratorial Camp David.

## Further on Visit of Austria's Bruno Kreisky

### President al-Asad Receives Kreisky

*JN051550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at 1130 today. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Austrian Ambassador to Greece Herbert Amry attended the meeting.

The two sides resumed discussion of the subjects raised in the first meeting between the president and Chancellor Kreisky two days ago. These subjects are related to the current Middle East situation and developments, and the link between the Middle East crisis and international relations. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena. The two sides stressed the need for the Israeli forces to withdraw from Lebanese territory.

### Kreisky Damascus Press Conference

*JN051558 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held a press conference in Damascus today at the conclusion of his visit to Syria. Kreisky spoke about his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and described them as very important. He said the talks dealt not only with the Middle East but also with the world situation and international politics. Kreisky described Syria's role in the region as very effective and said that comprehensive, firm peace cannot be established in the Middle East without Syria's participation.

Kreisky denied that he had come to play the role of mediator among the disputing parties in the Middle East. He said: I am not a mediator. It is wrong to believe that I am. I do not aspire to be a mediator. However, I do have certain ideas on the possibility of moving the issues, some of which have reached deadlocks or obstacles. I have no illusion about the situation; we are trying to consider means of overcoming obstacles and deadlocks.

Asked about Lebanon, Kreisky said that he had objected to sending the multinational forces to Lebanon from the very beginning and had predicted that they would make the situation there worse. These forces have been withdrawn because, he added, it was proved that they were useless. Kreisky said that he opposes superpower interference in Lebanon's affairs. He proposed exerting international efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Kreisky said that he met with representatives of the Palestinian groups in Damascus and learned their opinions. He said that it is very important that the Palestinian movement should again speak with one, clear voice. He also said that he discussed — from humanitarian rather than political considerations — the possibility of exchanging the Israeli POW's in the hands of Palestinian organizations for Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons.

### Kreisky Meets PFLP-GC's Jibril

*JN051804 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Kreisky has left Damascus for Austria.

A lengthy meeting was held between Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril last night. The talks dealt with an exchange of POW's between the PFLP-GC and Israel.

Informed sources told us that the PFLP-GC delegation, which is entrusted with negotiating with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Austrian mediator Herbert Amry attended the meeting, held specifically to promote a POW exchange.

During the meeting, however, Ahmad Jibril stressed that if the treatment of the Palestinian prisoners in Israel does not improve, the PFLP-GC will treat the three Israelis held by it in a manner similar to that of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails.

### Monte Carlo: Moroccan Envoy Arrives In Damascus

*JN081356 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The PFLP has condemned Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Amman immediately following Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt. It added that the repeated violations affirm that the Fatah Central Committee is not eager to adhere to the Aden-Algiers agreement, especially since the committee's recent meeting ended without defining a stand toward the Jordanian move nor toward Faruq Qaddumi's meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in New York.

An Arab diplomatic source told us here that King Hassan II's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira has arrived in Damascus, carrying a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from the Moroccan king. He was received by Local Administration Minister 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi. It is known that Syria has strongly rejected King Hassan's call for an emergency Arab summit conference.

### Al-Asad Receives Moroccan Envoy

*JN081336 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Ahmed Reda Guedira, Moroccan King Hassan II's adviser, at 1400 today. President al-Asad received a letter from King Hassan II dealing with the current Arab situation. President al-Asad explained to Guedira Syria's views on the latest developments in the Arab arena and Syria's stand regarding the invitation to convene an extraordinary Arab summit meeting.

### YAR President Arrives in Damascus, Makes Statement

*JN081235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] At 1215 today, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived in Damascus on a cordial working visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who received the YAR president at Damascus International Airport.

Following the reception ceremony, Al-Asad and Salih left the airport in an official motorcade for the guest house where they held a meeting. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. On the YAR side, 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, head of the Higher Council for Reconstructing Areas Struck by earthquake; Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, adviser to the president and member of the Consultative Council and the Permanent Committee; Shaykh 'Abdallah Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and the Permanent Committee; and Ahmad al-Asbahi, minister of foreign affairs and secretary general of the Permanent Committee, attended the meeting.

President Salih made a statement to the media after his arrival saying: I am glad to visit brotherly Syria and to meet with Brother President Hafiz al-Asad to consult on various issues that concern the Arab nation; particularly the latest developments in both the Arab and Palestinian arenas. This is in addition to discussing the means of strengthening and developing bilateral relations to serve the interests of our two peoples and the Arab nation. We hope that our joint efforts will succeed in overcoming the predicaments and obstacles facing our Arab nation and in confronting all threats to it, especially the threats of the usurper Israeli enemy.

### Al-Asad, YAR President Confer

*JN081817 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] At 1800 this evening, President Hafiz al-Asad and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held a closed meeting at the presidential palace in Al-Muhajirin. The talks dealt with the situation in the region, developments in the Arab arena, and issues of mutual interest.

## Peres Leaves for U.S., Comments on Lebanon

*TA070602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] The prime minister has said that he is carrying with him to the United States a plan for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon. At a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport last night, Shim'on Peres said that Israel would take a sympathetic view of any role played by the United States to promote peace. He nevertheless noted that U.S. involvement depends on the positions of Syria and Lebanon and, until these positions are clear, it will not be possible to know for certain what the U.S. role will be.

Peres pointed out that there is room for thoroughly examining Syria's declaration that it is prepared to accept U.S. mediation if it is conducted within the framework of the United Nations. The prime minister refused to answer questions about the scope of aid Israel will request from the United States. It will be the traditional aid but in updated terms, Peres said.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in his talks with U.S. Administration leaders, particularly with George Shultz, Peres will point to measures adopted by Israel since he was appointed prime minister and steps that will be taken in the future to improve the standard of living of the inhabitants of the territories. Among other things, the prime minister will state that Israel is going to change the criteria enforced by the military censor in the territories and the attitude toward Arab academic institutions. The prime minister will also point out that inhabitants of the territories are now being allowed to bring in 5,000 dollars from overseas.

During his stay in the United States, Peres will confer with the UN secretary general and with the CIA director. Upon his arrival in New York this morning, Peres will confer with Alternate Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and will coordinate positions with him.

### Views Aid Issue

*TA062033 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yoram Ronen on the eve of his departure to the United States on 5 October in the studio — videotaped]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Prime Minsiter, the aim of your visit to the United States is to receive additional short- and long-term economic aid. Based on the early contacts you held, did it appear that the Americans are willing to give us additional aid once they learn the details of our economic plan?

[Peres] The aim of my visit is not only to ask for aid. It has three aims: to strengthen relations between the national unity government and the U.S. Government; to discuss current issues in the Middle East; and to discuss aid. In the U.S. Administration I have found a sincere, and I would add, friendly concern about the Israeli economy. I will spell out the aim of my visit simply: Everything relating to curing the economy, ridding it of its diseases, we will do here at home. I am not looking for U.S. medicine to cure Israeli diseases. Everything relating to the renewal of growth, investment — in this regard we will certainly look for U.S. assistance, and I hope that we will receive positive answers.

[Ronen] U.S. assistance to renew growth, that is, more economic aid, both civilian and military, for the coming years?

[Peres] That is possible, but in different ways. We must remember that since 1974, when we began to receive U.S. aid, the dollar has also been affected by inflation and has lost half of its value. Our security expenses have also grown very much because the prices of weapons have risen in an alarming way.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, you found a U.S. willingness to meet our growing demands?

[Peres] I found willingness and understanding, under the conditions which I described. First of all we must help ourselves, and only then should we look for outside assistance.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, those who favor the visit's timing say that particularly now, on the eve of the election, the President will be more open to our requests. Those who oppose the visit say that on the eve of the election the U.S. Administration and public opinion are not open to dealing with our problems, serious as they might be.

[Peres] The timing can be seen both ways. I travel and in my heart the Yom Kippur prayer echoes: Respect the people and good hope to those who seek you, and joy to your people. I leave with a feeling of faith and respect, and appreciation for U.S. friendship. I also hope that the mission will be successful. I want to add another sentence because this is appearing after the High Holy Days. Our situation is very serious; there is no point in hiding this fact. Inflation is rising and the coffers are empty. But I am very certain that we will overcome it, that we ourselves can overcome this crisis and emerge stronger.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, you intend to suggest a 5-year plan to develop high technology in Israel in cooperation with U.S. and Jewish investors. My question is: Who can guarantee that this ambitious plan of yours will succeed when all such programs in the past were not successful?

[Peres] The U.S. economy — and the Reagan administration is aware of this — also underwent a structural change. That is, it changed from the conventional industries to sophisticated information industries, the communications industry. This industry carries the hope for greater independence and more income for the State of Israel. I will ask for U.S. and also Jewish aid in order to carry out the structural change in the Israeli economy needed for us to stand on our own feet. My hope is that we will be independent.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, you characterized the national unity government as a new experiment, and here we have another new experiment, the prime minister and the alternate prime minister are visiting together the United States. It appears that perhaps Shamir is keeping an eye on you to ensure that you do not deviate from the consensus.

[Peres] I am very glad that Shamir will be with me because it will prove that we can speak with one voice on the central issues, which are: healing the economy, withdrawing from Lebanon, and renewing the peace process. We do not have two voices, even though we are two people. Despite all the criticism and all the scepticism, this government operates successfully and you will see that in the near future we will get results.

### To Present Withdrawal Plan

*TA080713 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*
*8 Oct 84 p 1*

[Walter Ruby report]

[Excerpts] New York — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir fly from New York to Washington this morning for meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today. They are to meet with President Reagan tomorrow.

Peres is expected to present a plan for withdrawing IDF troops from south Lebanon.

Before boarding his plane to New York early yesterday, Peres told reporters he would discuss ways of ending Israel's 28-month stay in south Lebanon with Reagan and other U.S. officials.

"I am taking a plan for the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon. I don't know if it's a new plan, but it's a plan," he said.

Later, a Foreign Ministry official indicated that the plan centered on dividing the zone now occupied by Israel into two areas: one patrolled by UN forces and the other by the South Lebanon Army.

Peres said Israel "would look with favour on any U.S. pacifying role," but he said Lebanon and Syria would have to accept an American mediation role.

The Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition he was not identified, said the Syrian position "has some conditions that are unacceptable to us."

He said Israel still insisted that the SLA [Southern Lebanese Army] play a role in security arrangements to protect Israel's northern border from attacks.

The official said Israel is now proposing to hand over the area between the Al-Awwali and the Al-Zahrani Rivers to an expanded UNIFIL, and to turn over the area between the Al-Zahrani and the Lebanon-Israel border to the SLA.

### Unilateral Withdrawal Denied

*TA071952 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] The Defense Ministry this evening firmly refused to react to a statement by the prime minister that he is carrying with him a plan for a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that right now there are conflicting ideas regarding a unilateral withdrawal, but at present Israel supports the U.S. plan as proposed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy in his talks in Damascus.

### Calls Syrian Move Interesting

*TA070617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is now on his way to Washington where he will meet with President Reagan on Tuesday. Leaving Ben-Gurion Airport last night, Peres said he was taking a plan for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon with him. But, reporter David Essing adds that the prime minister left no doubt that increased economic aid would be at the top of the agenda when he sees the U.S. President and other U.S. officials. Speaking to reporters, Peres refused to put any figure on the scope of that aid.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I know that I am going to a very friendly country, the United States of America. From the very first day of the creation of the State of Israel, we have enjoyed the U.S. friendship and understanding. I am sure that I shall find in Washington a friendly ear and I shall try to see what can be done in order to reduce tension in the Middle East, to find a solution to the Lebanese problem, to renew the momentum for peace, and I shall also present with candor the full economic picture of Israel while I myself am convinced that the remedies to the Israeli economic problems depend very much upon ourselves and upon our own people and that it is for us to make a real effort in order to recover from the economic maladies and emerge again as a country which is capable to renew its economic growth and regain its economic independence.

[Essing] Mr Peres, over the Yom Kippur holiday three terrorists were killed in the Jordan Valley, apparently infiltrating from Jordan. Could you comment on this latest development, sir?

[Peres] Well, I think it is not a departure from the usual Jordanian refusal to permit infiltrators to cross the border into Israel. And, I am very glad that the terrorists were caught on time before they could have done any damage to our people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, has Syria moved in the right direction in announcing that it will agree to U.S. mediation as long as it is conducted under the auspices of the United Nations?

[Peres] We have to look a little bit more in detail at the Syrian position and I would not judge just upon the very general announcement. But, anyway, it is an interesting move.

[Essing] What commitment will Israel be looking for from Syria in some future mediation as regarding their stay in Lebanon, their position there?

[Peres] I think the problem for the independence and security of Lebanon as well as for the peace for Galilee demands at least two things: A) That Syria will not expand her forces and move deeper in Lebanon and, secondly, the areas controlled by Syria will not become a place from which terrorists endeavor to infiltrate in Israel. Thank you very much. [end recording]

### Syrian Presence Accepted

*TA082015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Israel has agreed to the continued presence of the Syrian Army in Lebanon and is ready to accept a verbal agreement by Syria regarding arrangements in Lebanon, which will be obtained with its consent. This was reported by Israeli sources in Washington to our correspondent Razi Barqay. They emphasized, however, that one of the obstacles standing in the way of an agreement is the status of the Lebanese Army.

### Editorials View Visit

*TA070755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that Mr Peres must persuade the Americans that Israel and his government are willing to engage in a measured and monitored shock treatment in the economic sphere and that in fact that process has already begun. It is also important that Mr Peres establish his and his new government's political credentials, for despite all the brave talk in some Jerusalem quarters that Israel will not be pushed around on political issues, regardless of its economic dependence upon the United States, real politics is rather more hard-nosed than that. What is needed today is a broad basis of understanding and mutual confidence between Israel and the United States embracing economic and political matters. After a number of years of uncertain Israeli communication with the United States, Mr Peres should be in a position to lay the groundwork for that.

*DAVAR* writes that the timing of Peres' visit, less than 1 month before the U.S. presidential elections, is slightly troublesome. However, the prime minister, who upon assuming his post discovered that Israel's foreign currency reserves had dropped below the red line, cannot be very choosy. The role to be played by the media — which may at this stage be the most important part of this visit — will not be an easy one. It is not that simple to explain to the U.S. taxpayer why the country that received the highest per capita foreign aid in the world is also the world's largest per capita creditor and keeps asking for more. Israel's dependence on the United States has never been greater and it is actually absolute. In light of all the big talk by the Likud governments in the last 7 years, this is a very gloomy situation. However, this definitely is the situation and, consequently, we should all wish the prime minister good luck in his important mission.

*'AL HAMISHMAR* writes that there is no doubt the Americans are to blame for the unfortunate condition of the Israeli economy. They should have realized a long time ago that in Israel's case they were dealing with an irresponsible and spoiled government which showed pathological signs of being detached from reality. A responsible parent deals with such a problem child by administering preventive shock, namely, by locking the candy in the cupboard. On the other hand, an irresponsible parent goes on feeding him candy just like the United States did when it initially increased the total amount of aid to Israel, then turned it into a grant and finally agreed to give the entire aid in advance and in a lump sum. However, all these gifts were not sufficient. As is known, appetite comes with eating and those who stimulate appetite must ultimately provide the food. Leaving for Washington with a shopping list estimated at $25 billion, [figure as heard and as published in *'AL HAMISHMAR*] Shim'on Peres said he is not going to the United States with his hat in hand. The newspaper asks: Where is he going? To an Olympic competition of chutzpah?

According to *HATZOFE*, the question of U.S. mediation in the Lebanese affair will be one of the issues to be discussed during Peres' talks in the United States. However, the Reagan administration will presumably not take the risk of discussing this complicated and embroiled issue before the presidential elections. Nevertheless, all the polls show that President Reagan's victory is almost certain and that the United States can make some preliminary moves before the elections with a view to giving them momentum once the elections are over.

The declarations of the Syrians and their lackey, Rashid Karami, herald numerous difficulties which might emerge during U.S. mediation. Already there are significant differences between the Damascus and Jerusalem conceptions of security arrangements in southern Lebanon. However, past experience shows that the Syrian opening positions are always tough and that the Syrians may soften them as their pragmatic interests dictate. In any event, U.S. mediation in Lebanon will probably be one of the first moves to be made by the administration that is elected in November. In the meantime, patience and forebearance are required in anticipation of the moves which will enable the IDF to withdraw from the land of cedars.

*HAMODI'A* writes that due to the upcoming elections in the United States it is hoped that administration officials will not try to pressure Israel on awkward issues, such as the so-called Reagan plan or the question of the settlements. The White House is presumably quite familiar with the arrangements that led to the establishment of a national unity government based on, among other things, the principle of skipping over controversial issues and of not looking for issues that might hinder the government's performance. These issues are not pressing and no Arab country, including Jordan, is standing in line waiting to open peace negotiations with Israel. Therefore, such embarrassing matters can certainly be avoided in the current talks.

## Peres Begins Visit, Confers With U.S. Officials

### Discussions With Shultz

*TA090749 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 2*

[Wolf Blitzer report]

[Excerpt] Washington — On the eve of his summit today with Prdsident Reagan at the White House, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Secretary of State George Shultz that additional cuts in the Israeli economy beyond the already proposed $1 billion would undermine Israel's national defence.

Peres is expected to reiterate that point at the session with Reagan, insisting that Israel's value as a strategic military asset to the U.S. would be weakened if additional budget cuts were forced.

At the meeting with Shultz, Peres said the proposed $1 billion budget cut represents the maximum reduction in the non-military section of the budget. The prime minister noted that any additional cuts would, therefore, have to come from the defence budget.

According to Israeli officials, Peres informed Shultz that the national unity government has no intention of reducing the defence budget any further. "This would be very dangerous," an Israeli official who participated in the Peres-Shultz meeting later told reporters.

Peres did most of the talking during the approximately 90 minutes of discussions yesterday devoted to the economy. About one hour was earlier spent on the situation in South Lebanon.

Israeli officials said Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy reported on additional — and some previously unrevealed — details of his recent swing through the Middle East, especially on the mood in Syria.

Other matters are expected to be raised during the many additional working sessions scheduled for today and tomorrow morning.

Joining Peres was Vice-Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Israeli officials said, however, that Peres did almost all the talking, occasionally referring a question to Shamir.

U.S. and Israeli officials yesterday said it was still unclear whether Reagan intends to announce any new financial assistance for Israel at the conclusion of the White House meeting today.

While Peres and other Israeli officials insisted last week that they do not intend to seek an emergency supplemental aid package during the visit, Israeli officials yesterday indicated strongly that the prime minister did in fact raise some specific sums which Israel would need in the near future.

The U.S. is expected to make available by the end of this month the entire $1.2 billion in economic assistance for Israel just passed by Congress. Such aid is normally provided in quarterly payments over the course of a year. This direct cash transfer, U.S. officials said, should help ease Israel's immediate cash-flow problems.

In the meeting with Shultz, Israeli officials said, Peres said Israel had made some serious economic mistakes in the past but that the new government is determined to correct them.

Regarding the situation in South Lebanon, U.S. and Israeli officials agreed that the gap separating the Israeli and Syrian positions is still wide, especially over the future role of the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army under the command of Gen Antoine Lahd.

Israeli officials confirmed a story in yesterday's *NEW YORK TIMES* that Israel is now willing to consider withdrawing its troops even in return for a "nonwritten" Syrian commitment to keep its forces where they are and to prevent infiltration southward by Palestinian terrorists.

U.S. officials, however, are reluctant to get overly involved in a fresh diplomatic mediatory effort without additional assurances of success. In this regard, they are looking for more Syrian concessions.

A "sub-group" committee, chaired by Murphy, convened later in the day at the State Department to continue talks on Lebanon.

Israel officials were encouraged by the initial response offered yesterday by Shultz. But they declined to provide details because, as one of them said, "We are still in the middle of these talks."

In addition, neither U.S. nor Israel officials wanted to upstage today's summit with Reagan.

### Confers With CIA Chief

*TA090954 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 10*

[Report by Orly Azulay-Katz, envoy with the prime minister's entourage in Washington]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday held discussions with CIA Director William Casey. The contents of their meeting were not publicized, but this morning it was learned that the two men decided on Israeli-U.S. cooperation in fighting terrorism. When Casey arrived for the meeting with Peres, Israeli security personnel took measures to shield him from journalists, but these were of no avail.

### Emergency Fund Seen Likely

*TA091024 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 11*

['Oded Granot and Ya'aqov Erez report]

[Excerpts] The United States will apparently comply with Israel's request to establish an "emergency fund" to maintain its foreign currency reserves, promote exports, and channel investments to Israel. This was the impression Prime Minister Shim'on Peres formed yesterday after his first talk with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. In the wake of the meeting between Peres and Secretary Shultz and his aides, the U.S. Administration is more prepared to transfer $1.2 billion of civilian aid in a lump sum, rather than in installments throughout the U.S. fiscal year which begins in October.

Following the prime minister's extensive address, many members of the U.S. discussion team were convinced that Israel has been taking firm economic measures despite the fact that Peres did not bring along an economic plan. "Cautious optimism" prevails in Peres' entourage regarding the U.S. Administration's fulfillment of the Israeli requests.

The second part of the Peres-Shultz meeting dealt with the Lebanese issue. In this context, the prime minister disclosed that Israel is interested in an extensive UNIFIL presence in southern Lebanon in a 40-km strip from and along the border — namely, "from the sea to the Al-Biqa'."

Peres raised this proposal during an extensive debate on the Lebanese question. The prime minister reitereted Israel's demand for an understanding with the Syrians that they "should not move to the south" and that they should come to terms with the presence of the army of southern Lebanon in the area.

His U.S. interlocutors told the prime minister that the Syrian position states that Israel's demand for the presence of UNIFIL in such an extensive area is "unjustified." They added however, that the United States does not believe that this Syrian position represents their "last word."

At the end of the 2-hour meeting, Israel and the United States agreed to set up two working teams which would submit recommendations in two fields: 1) Israel's economic problems, and 2) the Lebanese question. The two teams held their first working session at the State Department yesterday.

### Trade 'Document' To Be Signed

*TA091330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1324 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. President Ronald Reagan are scheduled to sign a document of principles this evening in Washington concerning the foundation of a free trade zone between the two countries. Moshe Smadar, the special adviser to the minister of commerce and industry on the free trade zone, told our correspondent Me'ir Einstein that most of the agreement's clauses have not yet been concluded. He believes that the agreement will be implemented, at the earliest, on 1 March 1985. Our correspondent comments that the deliberations between the negotiating teams will be resumed next week.

## Peres Sends Messages to Mubarak on Peace, Lebanon

### 'Last Week's' Note Viewed

*TA071100 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 11*

[Refa'el Mann report]

[Text] Last week, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in which he wrote that the uncertainty about the positions of the national unity government should not blur the fact that Israel will waste no time or opportunity to promote the peace process.

In his message, Peres promises that despite difficulties his government will energetically strive to persuade other countries to follow in Egypt's footsteps on the path to peace.

Referring to the Lebanese problem, the prime minister writes that Israel continues to pursue various ways to achieve the security arrangements which would enable the return of the IDF to the international border "as soon as possible."

Peres mentions the recent attacks on international maritime traffic in the Red Sea and notes that both Egypt and Israel share an important role in securing free navigation along this route.

Concerning the current problems afflicting Israeli-Egyptian relations, Peres writes that Israel is determined to solve these problems in a friendly dialogue between the two countries.

The entire message is written in a very friendly spirit. Peres reiterates the historical importance of President al-Sadat's peace initiative and describes Egypt as the most important Arab country, which represents a bridge to peace in the Middle East.

### Another Message Sent

*TA081413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent another message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today. This has been reported by sources in the Cairo Foreign Ministry, confirmed by the Israeli Embassy. Both sides refuse to give details of the contents of the message.

### Details Provided

*TA090937 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Oct 84 p 3*

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sason, yesterday conveyed a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The message was handed to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

In his message, Peres writes that Israel is determined to solve all the problems pending between Israel and Egypt through a friendly dialogue, and that Israel remains faithful to the peace process based on the Camp David accords. Referring to the prolonged presence of the IDF in southern Lebanon, Peres writes that Israel is making efforts to achieve security arrangements which would enable an IDF pullback as soon as possible.

## Egyptian Consul Says Relations in Tabah Improved

*TA070832 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Oct 84 p 3*

[Eytan Rabin report on interview with Egyptian Consul in Elat Hasan 'Isa; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Referring to Israeli-Egyptian relations at the local level, Egyptian Consul Hasan 'Isa noted that they have significantly improved in the last few weeks and that the recent incidents between the two countries have been forgotten. Still, Cairo is resentful of the way the Israeli authorities have been dealing with the Miri Herzog affair [Israeli girl who was murdered in the Sinai and whose body is presumably retained by the Egyptian authorities], but this will pass with time.

The Egyptian consul noted that Egypt is currently encouraging tourism in the southern Sinai, and will shortly launch a plan in cooperation with Swedish companies to operate charter flights which would land at the airport in Sharm al-Shaykh. The consul noted that a former Libyan citizen is building another hotel at Al-Nuwaybi' and many Swedish tourists are expected to stay there.

Commenting on this interview, Israeli sources confirmed that relations at the local level in Tabah had definitely improved. Nevertheless, the Israeli sources noted that Israel insists that the body found at Al-Nuwaybi' is that of Miri Herzog. "We are prepared to go there and help identify the body if we are officially asked to do so," the Israeli sources pointed out.

## Al-Baz Statements in Amman Evoke Protest

*TA090959 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Oct 84 p 1*

[Yehoshu'a Halamish and Arye Tzimuqi report]

[Excerpt] Mubarak's aide, Usamah al-Baz, yesterday stated in Amman that Israel poses a threat "not only to the region, but to the whole world." Al-Baz added that Egypt's commitments to the Arab world take precedence over its commitments to Israel.

Jerusalem voiced its protest against Al-Baz's statements yesterday. Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sason, was asked to look into the meaning of Al-Baz's remarks, which run counter to the spirit of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt.

## Shamir Discusses Talks, Contacts at UN

*TA051358 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 84 p 23*

[Interview with Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by New York correspondent Ya'aqov Erez; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What is your impression of the atmosphere concerning Israel in your meetings with various foreign ministers?

Answer: I feel an atmosphere of appreciation and respect — appreciation for our influence in the international arena and the United States, and respect for our firm stand in the face of the strong and prominent forces that are fighting us but cannot defeat us. This is particularly evident in the political warfare levelled at us in the UN arena.

Question: What is the importance of these meetings, some of which are official?

Answer: I have met some people for the third or fourth time. In such cases, relations of mutual personal understanding have been established. However, the importance of these meetings lies mainly in the fact of an Israeli presence in the international arena, which is being recognized by all the countries of the world. The Israeli presence is frequently underscored thanks to those who harass us. We are often being talked about and discussed, and people read a great deal about us in the papers. The electronic media, particularly in the United States, carry more about the Israeli representatives than about the representatives of larger countries in the world. This gives Israel prominence, especially because recent reports have for the most part been positive.

Question: Were the economic crisis plaguing Israel and the problems in Lebanon raised in the talks you held in New York?

Answer: Everybody is aware of these problems, problems which we must succeed in overcoming. As far as economic difficulties are concerned, there is nothing new about it. Many countries encounter financial problems and it is occasionally interesting to hear of the experiences of others. For example, the Mexican foreign minister told me how his country had lived beyond its economic ability for many years. A new government came into power and confronted a hopeless situation. The minister told me how they had lowered inflation and how they had arrived at an agreement with international banks about the repayment of Mexico's debts. He told me, somewhat proudly, that they are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Obviously, their problems, regime, and possibilities are different. There is a one-party regime in Mexico, the trade unions are cooperative, and the people either suffer less or suffer more quietly. I heard something similar from the Argentine president who, while we were holding our meeting, received a phone call telling him about the IMF's decision to reschedule Argentina's debts. Therefore, this is not a problem afflicting us uniquely.Everybody is interested in it.

Question: In the course of your talks, did you reach any agreements in the economic sphere, such as an accord with Mexico to balance its trade with Israel?

Answer: We usually discuss economic issues with other countries, and trade is an important issue. I think that our diplomatic representations should be active on this subject and meetings among foreign ministers are a good opportunity to review what has been happening in this field and what must be done in the future. Whether these verbal exchanges become a reality will have to be seen. I also held meetings with Polish officials and discussed the issue of trade and holding meetings of economic experts to examine the fields in which both countries may be interested in cooperating. The Polish foreign minister was very interested in this subject and it remains to be seen how matters develop.

Question: Do the meetings with countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with us herald a change in their attitude toward Israel?

Answer: I always allocate time for meeting representatives of countries that do not have diplomatic relations with us. The United Nations, where foreign ministers from all parts of the world converge, is a unique venue for this. This time, I held meetings with representatives of East European and Third World countries which do not have relations with us.

Question: Can these meetings contribute to expanding Israel's relations?

Answer: Most certainly, this is the aim of the meetings.

Question: Could you mention the names of those countries?

Answer: Some countries I cannot mention because they asked me not to.

Question: Did you meet representatives of the PRC?

Answer: No.

Question: What is the importance of the meeting with Gromyko?

Answer: First of all, it is important to meet the foreign minister of a country where a large portion of the Jewish people lives. It is very important to inform the Soviet rulers about our demand to grant Jews the freedom to leave and to lead the Jewish life they wish. Secondly, this was an opportunity to exchange remarks about the situation in the region and to refute the lies spread by the Soviet media alleging that Israel is conspiring against them. It was very important to explain to Gromyko that the aliyah movement in the Soviet Union is not anti-Soviet. It was important to tell him that our close relations with the United States are not an anti-Soviet conspiracy, and it was also important to explain to him our position on all the regional problems.

Question: Were the reactions of the Soviet foreign minister this time any different than those in your meeting with him 3 years ago?

Answer: I would say that the contents did not essentially differ; there may have been more consideration and moderation in the tone. The U.S. representatives who met with him also received a similar impression. I would not say that any far-reaching changes emerged in the talk, although I would not rule out the possibility that such a day may come.

Question: Did a discussion about U.S. mediation between Israel and Syria begin in your meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz?

Answer: No, it cannot be said that U.S. mediation activities have begun. Things did not get that far and I do not know whether they will.

Question: Do you believe in such a possibility for solving the Lebanese problem?

Answer: It is not a question of faith; it is one of examining and assessing facts. I believe that a solution will ultimately be found. This is not the sole possibility, there are others.

Question: Is Syria inclined to accept U.S. mediation?

Answer: It is still difficult to assess this.

Question: From your talks with Secretary of State Shultz, Assistant Secretary of State Murphy, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, and others do you feel that our pullout from Lebanon is nearer than it was 1 month ago?

Answer: It is still difficult to say something definite, because the main point of this issue is maintaining security arrangements and no real progress has been made in this sphere.

Question: Does Israel's strong desire to get out of Lebanon not reflect second thoughts about the very launching of an extensive war in Lebanon?

Answer: This is not at all related to the evaluation of our military operation in Lebanon. In my opinion, this war was necessary and its positive results are very far-reaching. Our desire to pull out stems from the fact that after we destroyed the PLO's territorial base in southern Lebanon, we no longer need or want to prolong our presence there militarily. Incidentally, the fact that the Palestinian terrorist organizations do not have a territorial base at present also has far-reaching implications regarding their efficacy, and the possibilities open to them to attack Israel. Consequently, their prestige in the world in general and the Arab world in particular is constantly diminishing.

Question: What is your reaction to Husayn's remarks in response to the invitation extended to him to hold peace talks with Israel?

Answer: Husayn's latest speech shows that his positions remain unchanged. The Jordanian response to the Israeli invitation was very tough and arrogant; I was not surprised by it. Some say that his declaration was meant to balance the restoration of relations between Jordan and Egypt. I am not expecting a Jordanian turnabout.

Question: In the wake of your talk with Shultz, do you expect the U.S. Administration to help Israel get out of the economic quagmire?

Answer: Evidently, the United States in principle is willing to help us. The administration would like to hear details about our plans to ensure that the special aid will not be used to quell fires temporarily but to bring a solution closer. Since we have not yet submitted any consolidated plan, these talks are still at their initial stage.

Question: Is the United States willing to extend as much as $1 billion or $2 billion in aid?

Answer: We did not discuss any sums and I did not mention any figures.

Question: Still, it may be inferred from what you are saying that the Americans will join the effort.

Answer: I hope so.

Question: And we will be all set and ready....

Answer: I hope so, this is what I am here for....

Question: The fact that you are here may be detrimental for the govermnment. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has been sharply attacking Finance Minister Moda'i.

Answer: I do not know all the details but I hope that things will be ironed out and resolved in Israel.

Question: Mr Shamir, as a former prime minister and as a future one, are you not troubled by what is happening within the Cabinet and within your own party?

Answer: I would not say that. At the same time, however, one should not overestimate the misunderstandings which are a natural outcome of the establishment of a unique government. These may very well be the birth pangs of the national unity government which are periodically felt in one part of a united body.

Question: Have you been asked to intervene in the Levi-Moda'i confrontation or have you intervened?

Answer: I have not been asked to intervene. I am in contact with my friends and I hope that the positions and misunderstandings will straighten themselves out.

Question: Did you coordinate positions with the prime minister during your visit in the United States?

Answer: There was no special coordination but I have kept in contact regularly.

Question: Do you feel that the establishment of a national unity government has improved Israel's image?

Answer: There is no doubt about it. When I consder the choices we had, I am certain and confident that this was the best solution. As for the future, I hope the experiment succeeds and reaps the expected results.

## Rabin on Quality of Life in Territories

*TA071413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1321 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today told Knesset member 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah that Israel is doing everything in its power to improve the quality of life in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. As part of this effort, he noted that discussions to establish a bank are in an advanced stage; ways to introduce funds to the region in order to allow the inhabitants to develop projects are also being looked into. Rabin added that the number of books currently subject to censorship has been cut and now stands at 600. Recently the inhabitants of the region were allowed to bring $5,000 with them following their return from abroad. The defense minister said that efforts will be made to replace the Jewish mayors in Judaea and Samaria with local inhabitants. The Civilian Administration will also encourage the incorporation of resident officials within it.

Replying to Darawshah's appeal regarding the Al-Najah University campus [which has been closed for some time], the minister said that the request will be debated and a decision will be made within 10 days. He emphasized that the university has served as a center of activity for various terrorist organizations, and that searches on the campus grounds revealed incitement material and explosives.

## Arab Notables React

*TA071955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has doubled the amount of foreign currency residents of the territories may bring in from abroad to $5,000. He also said that efforts to establish a bank to raise funds for Arab projects in the territories are in the advanced stages, and are receiving sympathetic consideration. The defense minister was speaking to Arab Knesset member 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah of the Labor Party. He said efforts were under way to replace the Israeli acting mayors of several towns with local Arabs. He also promised to decide within 10 days whether to reopen Al-Najah University in Nabulus. It was closed down for 4 months after inflammatory material and books on sabotage were found in an exhibit on campus. Initial reactions to the steps in the territories have been mixed, as we hear in this report from Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording][Cheslow] The overriding feeling in the territories is that the measures are welcome, but not enough to renew real dialogue between the local Arabs and the government. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj says all of the steps are in the right direction. The Arabs have a right to a bank of their own, and they need the extra $2,500 they are allowed to bring in. But Frayj believes the restriction should be lifted altogether. As for the closure of the Al-Najah University, he says that it must be reconsidered. Mayor Frayj also says that it is essential that Arab mayors be chosen in towns that have been run by Israeli officials for the past 2 years since the elected mayors were deposed.

[Frayj] It is an urgent demand, and I tell Mr Rabin, the defense minister, to do his utmost to consult with the proper nationalistic figures in these cities, figures who are respected and moderate in their views, and to reach with them in these cities an agreement of how to reconstitute an Arab municipality or council.

[Cheslow] One of the deposed mayors, Rashad al-Shawwa of Gaza, says the only way Defense Minsiter Rabin's effort to appoint mayors would be welcome is if the same ones deposed were reinstated because they are the people's choice. On the easing of the foreign currency restrictions, Al-Shawwa says that it is meant to help the Israeli authorities more than the Palestinians.

[Al-Shawwa] Undoubtedly it will relieve the Israeli Treasury from having to pay for the occupied territories, so this step is really, then, to help the Israeli economy. Opening Al-Najah University, of course, is something that should have been looked into very, very much earlier, because the closing of the Al-Najah University is something really unacceptable in a country claiming democracy.

[Cheslow] And as for the Arab bank Rabin is considering allowing to open, Al-Shawwa stressed that already is a Palestinian bank in the Gaza Strip, but it is not allowed to deal in foreign currency and is not allowed to open branches. So, says Al-Shawwa, another such bank would do the Palestinians no good. [end recording]

## Goren Says Deported Mayors Will Not Return

*TA082016 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, has told our correspondent that Israel does not intend to permit the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, who were deported 4 years ago, to return to the territories.

Mr Goren also told our correspondent that the authorities do not intend to permit elections for local Arab authorities in Judaea and Samaria to be held.

## IDF Kills 'Terrorists' in Separate Incidents

### In Jordan Valley

*TA061712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1700 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] An IDF patrol in the Jordan Valley last night killed three terrorists who probably infiltrated from Jordan. One IDF soldier was slightly wounded. The IDF spokesman reports that the encounter took place last night approximately at midnight near the village of (Magharah) on the Allon Road in the Jordan Valley.

The three members of the terrorist unit were killed. The squad had Kalashnikovs, a submachine gun, pistols, hand grenades, and other equipment.

### In Al-Biqa'

*TA061818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1800 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] An IDF patrol in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' last night killed one terrorist and wounded his partner, who was apprehended.

There were no casualties among our forces. The encounter was near Al-Masharah north of Al-Qir'awn Lake.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the two terrorists had Katyusha launchers, and it is believed that they meant to use them against the Galilee Panhandle villages.

# ALGERIA

## Further on Visit of CPSU's Ponomarev

### Talks With FLN Leaders

*LD052058 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Political talks between delegations of the FLN and the CPSU began this morning at the party's central offices under the chairmanship of Algeria's Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During this round of talks there was a comprehensive discussion of Algerian-Soviet bilateral relations, the current international situation and the two countries stands vis-a-vis all issues of common concern.

The Soviet delegation expressed satisfaction at the good bilateral relations between the two parties and countries pointing out the Algerian revolution's efforts in the sphere of national reconstruction and praising the policy followed by Algeria in its development movement.

Along the same line, desire for increased expansion in fields of cooperation, intensification of contacts, and special attention to be paid to friendly relations between the two parties with the aim of exchanging experiences and expertise, was stressed.

Regarding the current international situation, the two sides reviewed issues of common concern beginning with the rising tension in Northwest Africa to the situation in Latin America and going through the Middle East issues, the Gulf region, and South Africa. The sides recorded agreement on views concerning issues of stability, security and peace, and peoples struggle for self-determination, liberty, and independence.

After reviewing various and new developments in Northwest Africa, the two sides affirmed the principle of making the Mediterranean a sea of security, peace, and stability, and removing causes of tension among the region's peoples.

Taking part in the talks on the Algerian side were brothers: Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat in Charge of External Relations; Lazhari Cheriet, member of the Permanent Secretariat in Charge of Activities and Information; Ahmed Sbaa, member of the Permanent Secretariat in Charge of Mass Organizations; Said ait-Messaoudene, member of the Permanent Secretariat in Charge of Economic Affairs and Larbi Zoubeiri, member of the Permanant Secretariat at the service of the official responsible for the Permanent Secretariat and secretary general of the Algerian Writers' Federation and Tahar Hanafi, member of the Permanent Secretariat in Charge of General Affairs and Equipment.

On the Soviet side were: Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Central Committee; Brutents, deputy chief in charge of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee and Khirny, secretary of the Central Committee in Karkov Region.

### Bendjedid Receives Ponomarev, Delegation

*LD061957 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] The president of the Republic and secretary general of party, Chadli Bendjedid, today received at the Presidential Office the Soviet Communist Party delegation, led by candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, currently paying our country an official visit. Ponomarev conveyed a message to the head of state from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko. The meeting was attended by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and the Soviet ambassador in Algiers.

### Ibrahimi Receives Ponomarev

*LD082002 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, had talks this afternoon with Mr Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly. He also had a long conversation with [Foreign Minister] Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, during which the excellence of thecurrent exchanges and cooperation in all fields was stressed. The conversation also allowed for new prospects to emerge in the development of friendly working relations between Algeria and the USSR.

### FLN, CPSU Talks Continue

*LD082107 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Political talks continued between a delegation representing the FLN Party and a delegation representing the CPSU. The talks are being chaired by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This round of talks allowed the officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat to present a review of various aspects of national life and of the development upsurge the country is undergoing. On the external sphere the review centered on major issues of mutual interest, both political and economic.

In this way Brother Messaadia defined the stages through which the Algerian revolution has passed in the political, organizational, and economic fields. The review embraced the attention paid to the material base and the (?exploitation) of natural resources and defined the political program, on the basis of the wishes and aspirations of the masses, to complete the formation of constitutional institutions and bolster the FLN Party. The experiment of popular councils and executive councils was reviewed.

The report gave special attention to the militant work since the fourth party congress.

On the internal level, various international issues of mutual interest were discussed, first concerning the Arab Maghreb and new developments in the recent period among the Arab nation in general, as well as issues of liberation in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The two sides were in agreement on all issues and on how to deal with them.

Peace, security, and peoples' self-determination headed the list of the issues raised. Also cooperation between the two parties and countries was studied in this round of talks. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the level of cooperation between the two countries and parties and urged that more work be done to provide the means to expand cooperation in accordance with the will of the two leaderships.

Boris Ponomarev was also received this afternoon by brother Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, with whom he reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation that link the two countries. In this regard, the two sides affirmed that they are good. They recalled that the exchange of delegations in the parliamentary field has allowed the emergence of fruitful cooperation.

The two sides expressed the view that the development of this cooperation will strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries. Brother Rabih Bitat and Mr Ponomarev also exchanged views on the situation prevailing in a number of regions of the world, particularly in the Middle East and Africa in light of recent developments in the area.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Mass Rally on 'Vengeance Day'

*LD081018 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1644 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a mass rally in Hun on the 14th anniversary of 'Vengeance Day', marking the expulsion of the Italians from Libya — live]

[Excerpts] If the colonialists were able to achieve a victory [in the past], this was made possible by traitors. Treason enabled the colonialists to occupy this country. Traitors enabled the Italians to reach this land. Always in history traitors play a role against their countries and their peoples and in the interest of the aggressors. Traitors enabled America to return to Egypt. Traitors gave Zionism the chance against the Arab countries.

Traitors are still playing the same dirty role, played by traitors in Libya in 1911, 1914, and 1919 until 1931. Traitors from the [word indistinct] from Egypt, from Jordan, and from the Sudan; they are all similar to Yusuf al-Kharibi, similar to the Mufti of Libya, similar to those who carried Mussolini on their shoulders to enter this land. The same treason, the same role, and the same clothes. But at the end, where is Yusuf al-Kharibi the traitor? He is cursed everywhere. Where is the family of Sayf an-Nasr, with the exception of one or two of them who struggled? Where is this family who sold the country for money and for high positions? Where is the Sunusi family who deceived the Libyans, and bought princely positions and sold the Libyan land and Libyan people, and sold all that is sacred for the titles of princes, for luxury, and for wealth? All these are finished. The Sunusi family is finished, Idris as-Sunusi is finished, and they are completely crushed on the Libyan soil. The family of Sayf an-Nasr is finished, and all the conspiring fuedal treacherous families are finished and crushed. They will never come back.

These treasonous families sold the homeland and deceived the Libyans. The traitors were brought to an end like King 'Abdallah was brought to an end, and like the traitor As-Sadat was brought to an end. What has been left? It was the curse left to haunt the traitors, whether individuals or families. And the Arab nation still remains to continue the march and give martyrs to this day, whether in Palestine or Lebanon. The Arab nation is still resisting, and will triumph.

As for the traitors, they have fallen. Treason can never triumph. If traitors lived some days under the shadow of their masters, those days were short and their life was miserable. Today, we curse all the traitorous Libyans who enabled the Italian colonialism to occupy our country so that it could remain right up to World War II when British colonianalism and U.S. colonialism took over as a result of the signature of the traitor, the family of hireling As-Sunusi who had been expelled and crushed.

The same role is being repeated. It forms part of the struggle between colonialism and the nations who want to live free. This applies to Italian colonialism, Zionist colonialism, and the imperialist American onslaught throughout the world. The struggle continues between those who want to control and enslave others, spread their influence over others, humiliate others, live off others, plunder the food of others, and trample over the corpses of others, and those who want to live by their own efforts and who want to enjoy their life with high morale worthy of man. The struggle continues between freedom and the enemies of freedom. The colonialist always tries to breach the lines of those who put up resistance for freedom by using the weak-willed , the agents and the cowards as traitors had done during when Italian colonialism seized this country. Zionism and U.S. imperialism are using the same tools and columns of traitors, through which they breach the lines of the Arab nation fighting for freedom and glory.

This situation, dependent on the fifth column, has not been condemned. This situation is dependent on weaklings, the corrupt, and the treacherous. These elements cannot succeed in the final analysis. They cannot make history.

Italy is now antifascist; it destroyed fascism. They executed Mussolini, the fascist leader, and dragged him in the streets. But we will never accept that the current Italy could wiggle out of its historic responsibility for the destruction and the appalling backwardness from which we are still suffering as a result of its occupation of our country. We will continue, and we will teach our children and grandchildren this lesson. We will teach the coming generations so that they can seek revenge, because they [the Italians] taught us that they will never forget the colonialism of our country 2000 years ago. After 2000 years, they returned to our country and said: We have been here and occupied this land, so we must return again.

We cannot exclude that after 1 year, 10 years, 100 years, even 1000 years, Italy might occupy our country again and say: We lost this country in 1970 through a revolution, and if we are able to recapture it, because it is the property of Rome, and the property of fascist Italy, then we will recapture it.

We put the responsibility for what occurred in our country on Italy's shoulders.

Today, we warn Italy that if it does not commit itself to compensating the Libyan people for the period of colonization, it will suffer a huge loss. Unless Italy commits itself to honor the responsibility caused by the colonial stage, we say it will suffer greatly. Now, we warn Italy that unless it settles this matter by negotiation, goodwill, and a spirit of neighborhood, friendship, and the desire for cooperation and peace, we will be free to retrieve our right by any means possible.

Every Libyan family has suffered as a result of the Italian colonization. There is not one single Libyan family that did not lose one or two of its members, that did not have livestock killed, that did not have a home demolished. All Libyans have vengeance to seek against the Italians. Legally, they can raise cases before Libyan courts now to impose sequestration on the property and even individuals of Italy to return for the [words indistinct] of these families whom Italy had robbed, and killed by mines. This remote desert area, in the heart of Libya, has been mined, and its people and cattle have been killed for the sake of Italy and its interests.

We can never forgive the colonialists for what they have done in our country. Even the law gives us the right to raise cases. Every family who had a member taken prisoner can have vengeance on Italy anywhere, by legal means, and not even by war or acts of terrorism. If we are forced to do so, we shall permit ourselves to raise cases before the courts.

Every Libyan family can seize anything Italian to compensate it for the losses it suffered during the era of Italian colonization.

I know that Italy is now trying to build friendship with Libya [chants in the background], and to eliminate traces of the fascist era. But we do not accept mere words. Either we see some deeds, or Italy will be re-establishing fascism.

If Hitler, during the Nazi era, committed actions, and Germany, now anti-Nazi, shouldered the responsibility for these actions and paid compensation, then Italy now is responsible and must shoulder the responsibility for what Italy committed in the fascist era and in the era of the pre-fascist colonialism. [words indistinct]

Nazi Germany is similar to fascist Italy. Current Germany has compensated the Israelis for the Nazi era. This is a precedent in international law. Italy is obliged to pay Libya for crimes it committed and destruction it caused in the era of fascist Italy. We have presented this matter to the United Nations, and the United Nations General Assembly approved the right of the Libyan people to compensation for the period of colonialism which lasted for tens of years, and during which this people and this land have suffered severe destruction. Now we have the support of the United Nations General Assembly for our right to compensation. Therefore, we are going to look for the suitable method.

We are now peacefully negotiating with Italy. We appreciate the efforts of the current Italian foreign minister, who is trying to find a prelude for the issue of compensation, but we consider it a prelude for compensation in the era of colonialization.

This was about Italy. As for Turkey, it handed Libya to Italy without any notice to the Libyans, without any preparations for the Libyans, and without telling the population that their country was being handed to Italy. According to the Lausanne Treaty in 1912, Turkey abandoned Libya to Italy. This is a huge, unforgiveable crime in history as far as Turkey is concerned. At that time, Turkey was a country which raised the flag of Islam. We accepted them to be Ottoman citizens in the name of Islam, and we have fought side by side with our Turkish brothers against the crusades which falsely used Christianity for mobilizing the foolish and the simple in Europe to fight the Mashriq and to occupy Northern Africa and the Islamic Mashriq.

We hold Turkey responsible historically for what happened to our country as a result of Italian colonialism. Turkey, through the Lausanne treaty handed us to Italy as a tasty morsel, as the saying goes, and easy prey. We relied on the Turkish state to defend us and have garrisons, guns, to sail the seas and repel aggression, but the Turkish Government handed Libya to Italy; they (?were not peaceful years) as far as we were concerned. Turkey allowed Italian guns to destroy Libya.

My address is becoming part of our revolutionary policy toward Italy and Turkey [passage indistinct]. This does not affect the friendship between Italy and ourselves or Turkey and ourselves.

We will write, and continue to write, for the benefit of our sons and grandsons, that we must liberate Palestine during this generation or the coming generations; we will write that Palestine is Arab and its liberation, from the river to the sea, is inevitable. [shouts and cheers]

The vile, treacherous, buried, and damned al-Sadat, while kneeling beneath the Israeli flag, said that this is the land of Israel and this is the people of Israel. The world witnessed the fate of the one who uttered these words. This will be the fate of Husni Mubarak, the one who comes after him, and the one after him, until Egypt returns to the Arab nation and participates in our struggle to liberate Palestine. We warn them that it will not be Libyan forces or the Libyan Army, but an Egyptian bullet, whose owner we do not know, that will put an end to all traitors, as it ended King 'Abdallah, Wasfi al-Tall and Anwar al-Sadat. Al-Sadat uttered his words, but Al-Sadat is no more.

Now the king of Jordan, the turncoat regime in Baghdad, and the stooge in Sudan are trying with all means to deprive the Palestinian people of their land, Palestine. They are talking about the rights of the Palestinian people and sometimes about compensating the Palestinian people. Now America has bought them an island in the Pacific Ocean and told them to settle there; in other words, make them into a herd of sheep or cattle transported by a ship from the Middle East to the Pacific Ocean to graze.

We teach ourselves and our children that Palestine is Arab, that it is our duty to liberate it from the river to the sea, inch by inch, even if we have to drench it with blood and cover it with corpses — despite the traitors in the vanquished capital [Cairo], despite the traitors in Amman, despite the traitors in Khartoum, despite the traitors in Baghdad, and despite the traitors of the entire Arab nation. We declare that we will accept nothing but the liberation of Palestine, from the river to the sea, inch by inch. The world should define its relations with us on this basis. [cheers and applause]

We say that if the Palestinian people enter the battle, and organize their ranks, and set their faces toward Palestine, they will not be in need of those submissive, traitorous and capitulationist rulers of the Arab nation.

The Palestinian people do not need what the traitorous king of Jordan offers — for he who does not possess, cannot give. This weak king is protected by the Americans and the Israelis, and before them, the British. We do not ask anything of him for the liberation of Palestine. This is because he possesses nothing. What does this traitor own — this traitor, whose grandfather, after World War II, was given a plot by the UK for raising sheep on the east bank of the Jordan. What power does King Husayn have that we may ask him to stand by the Palestinian people? What power does the [word indistinct] possess in Khartoum? This lackey of Sudan — his days are numbered. He is trying to save himself. He does not know where to sleep. How then can we ask him to offer anything to the people of Palestine?

What can these vanquished regimes offer to the Palestinian people's resistance? The Palestinian resistance is mightier than the defeated Arab regimes.

What can the Palestinian resistance ask of the coward in the Egyptian capital? He is a coward. He imposed defeat on the Egyptian Army. He imposed defeat on the Egyptian people. If Husni Mubarak, Numayri, Husayn, Saddam and all the other cheap characters should stand by the Palestinian resistance, what would the Palestinian resistance benefit from these weak people, these cowards, these capitulationists? They are the slaves of American and the slaves of the Israelis. They are the enemies of their peoples. A raspberry to them and to what they possess. The Palestinian resistance is stronger than those traitors and capitulationists. [chants]

The Palestinian people are stronger than the kingdom of Trans-Jordan. The Palestinian resistance is stronger than the resistance of the Egyptians. The Egyptian people are there, and the Egyptian Army is there. They entered the battle when [words indistinct] Israeli Army [words indistinct], while the Palestinian resistance did not run [words indistinct], and the enemy could not force it to recognize him, inspite of all the destruction the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people suffered, and inspite of the massacres in Sabra and Shatilah, and in the other camps [words indistinct].

I say that the Palestinian people have human power. The Palestinian people have material power, and the Palestinian people have the morale, which has become very strong through confronting the enemy for all these years.

This evening we salute our brave brothers, the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Fatah, the leaders of the PFLP-General Command, As-Sa'iqah, Popular Struggle Front, which constitute the Palestinian National Alliance. We salute the leaders of the Palestinian National Alliance who came from the land of battles, the land of heroism, from Al-Biqa', from Lebanon, and from steadfast Syria. They came to celebrate with you and to pay homage with you to the anniversary of Vengeance Day, and the victory of this people over Italian colonialism. They are comparing this victory to the future victory of the Palestinian people. The Italian colonialists which considered Libya to be Roman is the same as the Zionist colonialism of Palestine which considers Palestine to be Israeli. As the Italian colonialism ended through patient struggle; the Zionist colonialism of Palestine will end through patient struggle inspite of the traitors ruling the Arab nation, controlled [by the enemy] and traitors to the people.

Yes, we welcome these children and appreciate their presence, despite the difficult circumstances and despite the hot confrontation with the Zionist enemy. They have come to mark with you the anniversary and salute the revenge day in the town of Hun in the Al-Jufrah area in the heart of the Jamahiriyah — the land of gallantries, the land of sacrifice, the land of freedom and victory. We salute them, and we say that the Palestinian people possess unlimted resources. Once inside the battle they will tip the balance against the Zionist enemy.

The Palestinian people possess resources and are ready to sacrifice multitudes of martyrs as they did in the past. These people do not yield. I say that this people are in need of a single liberation movement. The Palestinian people and the struggle for the liberation of Palestine is not in harmony with the multiplicity of fronts and leaderships. This division and regionalism is causing divisiveness in the forces of the Palestinian people, and is destroying the capabilities of the Palestinian people. I say that the liberation of Palestine — and I am addressing my words to my brother leaders of the Palestinian patriotic alliance — and the Palestinian people are in need of a single revolutionary leadership, a single revolutionary movement, and a total mobilization, wherever they may be. They should mobilize their material and moral potentials in the battle for the liberation of Palestine.

The Palestinian people and their issue are being exposed to danger and to conspiring by those who stand at the borders with Palestine. Those at the borders of Palestine are extending their hands to the Israelis and submit to the Americans, and they implement the plans of the Zionist and American enemy in the Arab area. They are joined in the conspiring by the Arab reactionaries together with the Americans and the Zionists against the Palestinian people, the principal victims of the Israeli aggression against the Arab homeland and the Zionist aggression against the Arab homeland. The Palestinian people are the chief victims. These people, exposed to destruction today and exposed to conspiracies, are in dire need these days of a single revolutionary movement which unites the Palestinian resistance, by steel and fire if necessary.

Multiplicity of Palestinian fronts will eventually lead to the point of treason and Palestinian deceit. The Palestinian people require a revolutionary leadership; they are not in need of bourgeois leaderships. They need one movement, and not multiple fronts for the benefit of the leaderships. There are some fronts which have been created for the benefit of the leaderships. This is in conflict with the honorable struggle and with the task of liberating the occupied soil.

While addressing this call to all revolutionary Palestinians, leaders of the uprising, leaders of the national alliance and the democratic alliance, and all unknown Palestinians anywhere in the world subjected to this conspiracy, I say that they have to take a decisive position. I say that a Palestinian revolutionary leader must unite the fronts, even with iron and fire, even if he has to execute leaders of fronts for the sake of uniting these fronts in a united movement. These people are not in need of fronts, but in need of fighting, a united movement and a revolution. A disunited front is not logical at all, and such a Palestinian front is a miniature picture of Arab (?treason). There is a revolution in Palestinian reality; there is reaction and backwardness in Arab reality.

How do we reverse this reaction, this backwardness and regionalism in a way that will make them revolutionary? By a united front. If Palestine was like China, a front could be formed; if Palestine was like India, a front could be formed; If Palestine was like the Soviet Union or like America, a front could be formed. It was possible for Chiang Kai-shek to form a front and for Mao Zedong to form another. There were pressing and strong reasons for the formation of these fronts, because there were peoples, there was geography and there were factors which will not [words indistinct] in a united movement. However, in Palestine, which is as but an inch, yet has 3 million people. Fighting takes place in an extremely confined operational arena between the sea and land, which excludes the existence of fronts.

I call for the emergence of an iron-fisted Palestinian leader who will unite the Palestinian resistence with iron and fire and mobilize the whole of the Palestinian people's forces both in and outside the Arab homeland. Any Palestinian who does not (?pay) with blood or money must be killed because he is contributing to prolong the era of Zionist colonialism in Palestine. There is no other realistic or satisfactory reply than this reaction. There is no other deterrent to [word indistinct] the treacherous and submissive Arab rulers — such as the rulers of Egypt, Sudan, Jordan and Baghdad — than the emergence of a Palestinian movement that will involve these regimes in a war with the Israelis and Americans.

The Palestinian resistance about which I speak is a unified resistance, and not the disunited fronts which disperse the strength of the Palestinian people. The new move about which I talk should involve all the Arab countries in a war against the Israelis and the Americans, despite the agents of America, despite the cowards and those who submit to the Israelis. The Palestinian resistance may triumph soon over the Zionist enemy — the enemy is a paper tiger. Geographically he is dead; economically he is dead; militarily he is dead. It is a bottle in which a stopper can be placed while the genie is inside it. But this needs the emergence of a gigantic Palestinian iron force which should first direct acts of violence against the Palestinian leaders who want leadership at the expense of their cause, who want leadership at the expense of the unity of the Palestinian people. [passage indistinct] The Palestinian people should mobilize their forces and set up popular conferences of the Palestinian people in Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Egypt, the UAE, and wherever the Palestinian people may be. They should be mobilized in basic popular conferences, and a movement of the revolutionary committees should be set up in the midst of the Palestinian masses from among the Palestinians themselves, so that they can mobilize the masses of the Palestinian people. The world can then see the strength of the Palestinian people, the frontiers of the Palestinian people, and that the Palestinian people are a real fact, mobilized in popular conferences and having authority and barring the way for any deviationist, such as Yasir 'Arafat, or anyone else.

If the authority of the mobilized Palestinian people is in the hands of a revolutionary leadership, a new Yasir 'Arafat will not emerge. The present situation enables the emergence of samples 100 times worse than Yasir 'Arafat. The situation makes the traitorous rulers of the Arab nation show little respect for the Palestinian people and their cause and to openly recognize the Israelis and declare that Palestine is the land of Israel and (?belongs to the) Israeli people.

The reply to what the king of Jordan has done with such impudence, brazenness, and disregard — such disregard was once shown by Al-Sadat and he paid its price, just as the king of Jordan will pay the price of the disregard he has shown to the Arab nation, its will, its struggle and its sacred issue — is that he will pay the price. This disregard and arrogance should be answered by the Palestinian resistance, about which I talk, by transforming Jordan into a land of operations and direct acts of violence against the government establishments of King Husayn, as if they are Israeli establishments inside occupied Palestine. The Palestinian resistance should direct acts of violence inside Jordan by first destroying the guards of Israel. We should stand firmly and without hypocrisy behind the Palestinian people, the first victim of the Zionist-imperialist campaign aimed at the liquidation of the Arab nation and at transforming the Arab world into an area of American influence and into a Zionist colony.

You Libyans, should stand by the Palestinian people. You must do so out of consciously and not just out of emotion — the Palestinians are the first victim; you are the second or perhaps the third victim. The Israelis are at your borders. The chief of staff of the Israeli army is at Al-Sallum on the Libyan borders. He is at the Libyan borders [words indistinct]. This is because Egypt has become a colony.

Whom shall we blame for this state of affairs? Not the ruler of Egypt, for he is a poor man. Egypt was defeated by war and was forced to recognize the enemy. If the Arabs are capable of saving Egypt, let them do so. But if they cannot save Egypt, then we cannot direct the blame to a slave ruled by his masters. [chants]

The Palestinians cherish the steadfastness of Syria and the alliance with the National Lebanese Movement and the Lebanese people, with the Libyan people and with the Algerian people. It was this alliance that encouraged the emergence of any Palestinian wishing to unite the Palestine resistance and become the vanguard for the liberation of Palestine.

The present Egyptian president is now like a high commissioner in a British colony, as was the case in the past. He represents the queen. He represents the queen and is not a ruler of his country. The rulers in Egypt are governors general representing America and Tel Aviv. It is impossible for a British high commissioner or governor general who represents the queen to say — Down with the queen, let us fight against the queen — for he represents the queen. So it is too for the Egyptian rulers. They are representatives of imperialism and Zionism. They installed them and they are agents for them. How can we ask them to fight Zionism and imperialism?

If you want Egypt to fight against Zionism and imperialism, then you must rid it first of its traitorous rulers [Al-Qadhdhafi hesitates] not that they cannot be traitors, but they are people subjected to defeat. Egypt did not recognize the Israelis out of its own free will.

When Egypt had a will, in the days of 'Abd al-Nasir, it spent long years fighting the Israelis. Who paid the price more than the Egyptian people? It was the Egyptian Army. From 1948 to 1973, the biggest sacrifices were made by the Egyptian people. The largest number of martyrs were offered by Egypt. 'Abd al-Nasir heads the list of the martyrs for the sake of Palestine. 'Abd al-Nasir did not die of [word indistinct], he died for the sake of Palestine. The 1967 war was what killed 'Abd al-Nasir. 'Abd al-Nasir staged the 23 July Revolution for the sake of Palestine and he died for the sake of Palestine. The Egyptian people paid the high price for the sake of Palestine. Thus, when Egypt had a free will it did not recognize the so-called Israel nor did it capitulate.

Why did Egypt recognize the enemy? When Egypt was able to fight, it fought. Then Egypt recognized the enemy it was fighting, not because it wanted this, but because it was forced to do so. It was forced. The Israelis arrived at the 83d kilometer post [on Suez-Cairo Highway]. They erected their tent at the 101st kilometer post. They said we are not leaving this place until you recognize us. So the Egyptian rulers recognized them.

We now consider Egypt a country defeated in the war, whose land is occupied. Sinai is occupied. The Egyptian forces can never enter Sinai. Sinai is still occupied and international forces are everywhere in Sinai to warn the Israelis should the Egyptians enter Sinai. The Israelis can return to Sinai anytime, and can return to the canal at anytime. [word indistinct] Husni Mubarak announced this. He said that they can return to the canal at anytime, and we cannot resist them. He said they have taken Tabah. Tabah is a hotel. He could not restore it. They humiliated him and told him it is an hotel for tourists. They defied him, and took it from him, a piece of Egyptian land. A piece for Egypt, like Palestine. A small piece called Tabah on the Gulf of Aqaba. [words indistinct]. They took a piece called Tabah which is Egyptian land, contrary to the agreement. The agreement specifies that it is Egyptian, but they said that it is a beautiful tourist area and we will take it. Mubarak is still unable to liberate it. (?How could he liberate Palestine? Let him liberate Egypt first). Sinai is occupied, Egypt is occupied and defeated, and forced to surrender. But those who are independent yet recognize, like Egypt, are to blame. Those who recognize the Zionist enemy are occupied. Consider the king of Jordan. In my opinion Jordan is now an occupied Israeli colony. The King is still on his throne only because of his soldiers protect his throne.

On this platform are officers, headed by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], who was a colonel in the Jordanian Army. Next to him, another leader of the revolutionary movement who was a colonel in the Jordanian Army. They were King Husayn's officers and they knew the Jordanian Army and the situation in Jordan. They have seen who is protecting Jordan — Israel is protecting the Jordanian throne, America is protecting it; Britain was protecting it, then handed it to America. The Jordanian king knows that Jordan is an Israeli protectorate, and that these officers ran from the Jordanian Army and joined the Palestinian resistance when they realized that the Jordanian Army is a police section of the Israeli Army, and that the Jordanian Army is in the region only to protect the Israelis, so they can live in peace.

The Israeli borders are protected by the king of Jordan and other Arab regimes. Because of this I said that the violent actions should be first directed against the guards. To kill someone who is guarded, you have first of all to kill the guard. Those being guarded are the Israelis; the guards are the Arab regimes obstructing the way of the Palestinian resistance on the Palestinian borders. Therefore, violent actions should be directed against the guards of Israel. They should die first, so that the road across the borders between us and the enemy becomes open.

We are not engaged in battle everyday with the Israelis. We would like an engagement every day with the Israelis, because it would bring nearer the end of the Israelis. There is military engagement everyday with the Arab forces which protect the Israelis, the Egyptians, the Jordanian, and the Lebanese Phalangist forces. The Phalangists protect the Israeli borders, covering Palestine from the north. Jordan is protecting the Bank, Egypt is protecting Sinai and the Gaza Strip — protecting the Israelis so that the Palestinians do not enter and fight a battle to liberate Palestine.

The admission by the king of Jordan of a resumption of relations with Egypt is in fact a recognition of Israel. He who recognizes Israel is a defeated person. I regard Jordan as an Israeli colony, and thus I do not care whether it recognizes Palestine or admits the resumption of its relations with Egypt or even recognizes Israel. This is because it means nothing. Both Husni Mubarak and Husayn eat from Reagan's leftovers at the Black [White] House. They both eat Reagan's leftovers. They all shook hands with each other. Since then they have recognized [Israel]. Imagine a head of an Arab state boycotted by the Arabs being shaking hands with a leader of an Arab state — it is treason; this in itself is recognition. The announcement of the opening of an embassy is a formality. Recognition took place when they shook hands.

Jordan has committed high treason because it did not resist the defeat imposed on it, at least during the era of the president who used to [word indistinct] the Israelis, this crime was committed.

Those who came after Al-Sadat were permitted to become presidents by the Israelis. The Egyptian president is a representative of Tel Aviv; he is the representative of Washington in the Egyptian capital. Husayn is the high commissioner of [word indistinct] in Jordan and now has become the high commissioner of Washington and Tel Aviv. The ruler of the defeated capital says that the Iraqi regime will recognize...Baghdad will recognise — I mean, Baghdad will normalize — relations with Egypt. Who is he trying to kid? Does he believe that the Arab people are sheep or cattle? Does he believe that the Arab nation is so stupid. The Arab nation knows and understands, thanks to the Libyan people. Relations between Baghdad and Cairo were restored a long time ago. The head of the Iraqi Government, the Iraqi vice president and Iraqi ministers go to Egypt on official visits. Egyptian officials visit Baghdad. As for the resumption of relations it is a mere formality. They disregard the Arab nation. Al-Sadat, despite being a coward, impudent, a traitor, an agent, openly said he recognized the Israelis and the land of Israel, that he was a coward and an agent of America and a servant of the Israelis. He signed [the Camp David Accords]. He was compelled. He then faced bullets. Yet Al-Sadat was better than all of them.

[Words indistinct] looks at this nation as if the people were cattle or sheep. A head of an Arab state shakes hands with Husni Mubarak and then says that he is still committed to the boycott [of Egypt]. You low person, who are you kidding? Any Arab regime who shakes hands with Husni Mubarak recognizes Husni Mubarak, has acted against the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, and recognizes Israel. If you recognize a regime that recognizes Israel, the you recognize Israel. [passage indistinct]

Iran staged a revolution and destroyed the influence and arrogance of America and caused the downfall of American President Carter. For the first time an American president failed in the elections. His downfall was caused by the Iranian revolution. This revolution destroyed the arrogance of America and caused the downfall of the American president. The downfall of the American president in Washington was caused by Tehran. Tehran decided to bring down Carter. Carter actually fell. America is a paper tiger. It is an unjust imperialist state; even its people are against the regime. If we resist it in the Gulf of Sidra, We can defeat it; Palestine, Lebanon and everywhere else. The Iranians were able to do so without an army — the shah's army was besieged and the rulers demobilized the Army. The unarmed people were able to defeat America and, with force, wrested the country by the strength of their will. This was not achieved by force. The shah had the biggest force, but had to flee. He fled onboard a private aircraft [words indistinct]. The people were unarmed but they took control of the streets.

If an Arab people takes to the streets and takes control, a flimsy government will fall; trivial governments will fall. In Iran there is a revolution which has liberated the country from imperialism. It caused the downfall of the American President and destroyed America's arrogance before the whole world.

For this, America decided to fight this revolution. Not because this revolution is Islamic. America is not concerned if Iran raises the slogan of the Shi'ite or the Sunni, or that of Ja'far as-Sadiq, or Malik or Uhanbal; all this does not concern America. America does not recognize this. America fights Nicaragua and the latter is Christian. It fought Vietnam and the latter is neither Muslim nor Shi'ite. America does not fight the Iranian revolution because it is an Islamic revolution. It fights it because it is a revolution which liberated an area of American influence and spread revolution in the region and destroyed the arrogance of America.

Thus America decided to fight the Iranians and decided to punish them by using an Arab regime — an agent regime such as the regime of Saddam Husayn. Orders were issued to Husni Mubarak from Washington — he is Washington's high commissioner in Cairo — to fight for America against the Iranians, who staged the revolution against America and destroyed America's arrogance, on the condition that not one single American soldier should get involved in the fighting or fall in this battle. America said that the Iraqis, the Egyptians, and the Sudanese should die in this battle, and that the Saudi oil and the oil from the Gulf should finance this battle, and that Egyptian, Iraqi, and Sudanese capabilities and the capabilities from the Arabian Peninsula should be used in this battle.

America decided to punish Iran with Arab petrol, soldiers, and rifles at the expense of the Arab (?people), Lebanon, the Persian nation and Arab capabilities.

If the $50 billion [as heard] paid by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to Saddam Husayn for (?fighting) on behalf of America against Iran was used for agriculture and industry in the Arab homeland, the Arab homeland would have entered the era of [words indistinct]. At least $50 billion was paid by Saudi Arabia to Saddam Husayn. Imagine, at least $50 billion was paid by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Small, poor Kuwait paid $6 billion, $6 billion for the sake of Saddam Husayn. It was self-defense! Why does it not you pay $1 billion to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance for self-defense against Zionism, the real threat, the subsequent threat — the death train. For as long as Baghdad enters into an alliance with Amman, with the defeated capital, with Khartoum and with the Israelis for the benefit of the United States we must ally militarily with the revolution in Iran.

The situation has become clear. America wants the Arabs against Iran, and Arabs are giving opportunities to the Israelis while fighting against Iran. Therefore, Arabs — the treacherous Arab rulers — constitute a threat to us. They constitute a threat to us, and for as long as their enemy is Iran and for as long as Iran is an enemy of America, we — Libya, Syria, the Lebanese people and the Palestinian people — must ally militarily with Iran, these free peoples now fighting against America, because once American has finnished with Iran it will fight Libya, Syria, the Palestinian people, and the Lebanese people to occupy the Arab homeland. In other words, if Iran is lost, it will mobilize all the treacherous Arab rulers for its benifit, [words indistinct]. America is determined, crazy, and megalomaniac and will work to (?seize) the Arab homeland at any price.

[Words indistinct] (?liquidation) must begin with the treacherous rulers, and the lackey regimes must be overthrown by revolution by any means. An armed revolution to be carried out by armies, and a popular revolution to be carried out by the masses with their teeth and nails for the sake of (?saving) the Arab future which is under a real threat.

When we enter into alliance with Iran we will be defending ourselves, because if the revolution in Iran falls, the revolution in Libya will fall, and Syria, and resistance in Lebanon and Palestine will fall. The war is led by America and will turn its fires toward these targets one after another. Now it is concentrating all the fire on Iran to destroy it. Once this target is destroyed, it will concentrate its fire on Libya to destroy it, or on Syria to destroy it, or on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples to destroy their resistance. Therefore, we, the Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese, and Libyans need to enter into a military alliance with Iran, to change the war into a war between us and America [words indistinct]. To fight Iran for the benefit of America is to recognize Israel.

What made the Jordanian king (support?) Iraq? America told him he must resume relations with Egypt, because Egypt has recognized Israel, because it is fighting with Saddam Husayn against Iran, and because Saddam Husayn is fighting Iran on America's order and for America's benifit, because Arab, not American soldiers must die for the benefit of America. Imagine, the Arab dies for America and the American does not. These Arabs are stupid, a flock of sheep ruled by 20 vile, low, treacherous and dying rulers. They are sheep; let them die on behalf of America. Is there not one on the Iraqi front who will turn on Baghdad, destroy Saddam of Baghdad, liberate Baghdad and establish an alliance with the anti-American revolution in Iran; or in the Jordanian Army, to turn and destroy the agent Jordanian throne; or among the Egyptian people to (?rise) and destroy the [words indistinct]? This day will come.

The federation between Libya and Morocco, despite conspiracies ordered by the European capitals and the United States and the interpretations (?put forward in the logic) of the United States and the Western powers — an Arab interprets the federation between Libya and Morocco in the same Israeli, American and West European logic — despite this we say that the federation is the beginning of the real reply. It is the beginning of the countdown to this nation. (? I will) agree to form a federation with a king, a prince, or a sultan as long as the higher objective of this nation is unity. The one who is pro-unity — be he a king, a prince, a sultan or a revolutionary — we regard as a unionist, one who unites the Arab nation.

I met with the king of Morocco for 1 day. It was I who called the Saharan by the name of the SDAR. I had written it with my own hands and I told this to Boumediene on the telephone — Boumediene had no previous knowledge of it. I, in 1972, established the Polisario — again, Boumediene [word indistinct] had no knowledge of the matter.

In actual fact, we trained the Polisario, we formed it, and we armed it. Its combat developed even against Morocco, when it fought as a revolutionary army. Today no one can trade or (?stand between) us and the Polisario. We formed the Polisario — it was formed by Libya, the Libyan revolution.

The leaders of the Palestinian revolution participated with us in training the Polisario in (?Palestine). Ahmad Jibril and Libyan officers took part in the training of the first soldiers of the Polisario formed by the martyr (Waliy ar-Ruquabi), who led the abortive battle of Nouakchott.

No one can come between us and the Polisario, between us and the SDAR. We can come to an understanding with them; those who claim mediation are the ones who should desist from interfering in the affairs of the Sahara. I still adhere to the need for an honest referendum in the Sahara to enable the Saharan people to speak for themselves. Had King Hassan not agreed to this, I would have differed with him. But I can declare that until this moment King Hassan is agreeable to the referendum in the Sahara. When I called on him for the first time in the month of Radaman, the first problem we discussed was that of the Sahara.

I told him that the Arab nation must fight Zionism. He replied that for us to fight the Israelis, we must solve the Saharan problem, for I have 80,000 men fighting in the Sahara, while you are sending arms to the Saharans. I said: Of course we send arms to the Sahara because the war there is a revolutionary war, and you are against the revolution.

He said to me: Why are we fighting? If the Saharans want to be Moroccans, nobody can stop them.

I said: But this action is contrary to the will of the Saharan people.

He said: If the Saharans say we are not Moroccans, I would not fight for 1 day in the Sahara.

I said: Well, this is what we want. Then let us hold a referendum.

He said: I will hold a referendum and I shall formulate the conditions you deem essential to insure that the referendum shall be free from any rigging.

It was for this that I made peace with King Hassan. He told me: Solve the Saharan problem and then you can take the Moroccan Army to fight in Palestine.

I said: In all my efforts to liberate Palestine and to destroy imperialism and Zionism, and to unify and liberate the Arab nation, you are the obstacle in my way. I consider you the obstacle in my way [word indistinct] the Saharan problem.

He said: I am not standing in your way and let us both march to Palestine [words indistinct].

He told me: I am prepared to accept the referendum.

I said, [word indistinct] Saharan problem and since that day I stopped sending arms to the Saharans. Why? First, because the arms they had were sufficient. Second, the man does not want to fight them.

He said: We will stop the fighting and [words indistinct] in the Sahara.

He told me: If the Saharans say no [to becoming Moroccan] we will never enter the Sahara or annex a people who refuse to have me as their king.

King Hassan told me all this. Generally speaking, credibility for these words goes to King Hassan [words indistinct].

If anyone is obstructing the referendum, it is not Morocco or Libya. There are some obstructing the referendum, and I say openly: I call for a referendum in the Sahara so that the people there will not suffer too long. They have to say yes or no. The Saharan people have to say yes or no.

Thus the Libyan-Moroccan federation marks the start of the countdown for the presence of an Arab nation on earth, because without unity, this nation cannot live. It will be devoured by Zionism, with the help of America, one country after another.

We are determined to see this federation become a reality and become the pioneering unity, despite the secessionists and despite those plotting day and night since our signing of the Oujda treaty. Any failure that might befall this federation will be a failure affecting the credibility of King Hassan and the Moroccan people, who were asked to participate in a referendum concerning it, and the credibility of the revolution in Libya and the credibility of the Libyan people, who approved the federation through the basic popular congresses.

I hold up as an example and a challenge to the revolutionary, republican, socialist, and other Arabs, King Hassan, who signed the federation agreement with me at a time when I am a man whom American considers to be head of international terrorism, the most dangerous man in the world. Yet King Hassan came to me, shook hands with me, signed agreement with me and told them: This man I trust and I want to make a federation with him [words indistinct].

He dealt a blow to the cheeky face of America. We cherish this blow. No Arab can deal a blow to America as did King Hassan II. For this reason I trust this man and I consider him capable of challenging and of [words indistinct] for the sake of the Arab nation.

As for the farce taking place in the conquered capital, the so-called People's Assembly, and its law to extricate Egypt from the Union of Arab Republics, I say that it is unconstitutional. The Union was established through referendum, and it cannot be abolished except through referendum. Whatever decrees are issued by the fraudulent Egyptian People's Assembly — naturally we repsect the leaders of the opposition and the patriots in that assembly, apart from the other [word indistinct] — whatever laws are issued by the Egyptian People's Assembly, Egypt can never leave the Union of Arab Republics, because the union can never end except by the (?aims) which established it constitutionally.

If any authority issues a law, then this law cannot be cancelled or altered except through this authority. The Egyptian people and the Syrian and Libyan peoples voted in a referendum for the union. Egypt cannot leave the Union of Arab Republics except through a public referendum, the same method which established the union.

I am saddened by the fact that there are judges, lawyers and authorities in law in Egypt who remain silent. The one who does not speak for right is a dumb devil [Arabic proverb]. How can they remain silent, not even writing in the newspapers about this being null and void legally, constitutionally, and politically? Why do they not say that the Egyptian People's Assembly has no right to extract Egypt from the Union of Arab Republics because the union was not established according to an Egyptian People's Assembly Law? The union was established by referendum, and it can never end except by refrendum. Therefore, Egypt is still a member of the Union of Arab Republics.

The one kicked out was the Egyptian president, when he committed treason. Egypt itself was not kicked out. We kicked out the man who committed treason against the constitution of the Union and against the Arab Nation. It was he who was kicked out of the presidium, after that the national court sentenced him to death; on 6 October the sentence was carried out against this traitor. All this concerned legal matters. Anyone who betrays or plans against what is sacred to the Arab Nation faces the same destiny as the entombed Al-Sadat. One died and the other is waiting. His destiny will be according to what is written in the Koran. Egypt is still a member of the Union of Arab Republics and we will therefore practice all our constitutional authority toward Egypt. Egypt's rulers have either to abandon their slavery, change their thinking or they will die.

Always forward, the struggle will continue!

## Vengeance Day Celebration in Tripoli Reported

*LD081956 Tripoli JANA in English 1857 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Muharam, 8 Oct JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A massive popular ceremony was held yesterday in Al-Hani, Tripoli, amidst massive ceremonies, throughout the country, celebrating the 14th anniversary of Vengeance Day, when remnants of the Italian fascists were evicated from the Libyan Arab soil. At the beginning of the ceremony, a popular parade took place in which the naval group of music, green flags' carriers, scouts, units from the armed people and youths of clubs and sports centres took part.

During the ceremony a communique from the basic people's congresses of Tripoli municipality was read out. The communique said that: "Our celebration of the 14th anniversary of vengeance and expulsion of the remnants of the Italian fascists embodied all meanings of gratitude and appreciation of the historical role of Al Mujahidin (combatants) whose sacred blood had watered this nice land, the combattants who had paved the way of freedom with their bodies, destroyed the arrogance of the Italian military forces, trodden on the Italian flags and inflicted a bitter defeat on the Italian Army which had come from overseas bringing with it destructive means to occupy this country by armed force."

The communique reaffirmed that the 7th October 1970 when victory was realized over the invaders, thanks to the Great 1st September Revolution which created welfare and progress and corrected the course of history revenging our forefathers who had inflicted defeat on the Italian forces leading the bloodiest battles of liberation and struggle ever. [sentence as received]

Then, an old combattant delivered a speech in which he praised the fighting spirit and courage which characterised the Libyan Arab combattants against the large invading armies of Italian colonialists which were armed and equipped to their teeth. The combattant asserted the necessity to defend and die for the protection of the colossal achievements realised, thanks to the

Great 1st September Revolution and work to attain unity, freedom, and socialism.

Afterwards, a number of old combattants went to the statute commemorating the martyrs of Al-Hani battle where they cited verses from the holy Koran, praying for God's mercy for those who had died in the defence of the country at the famous Al-Hani battle.

## MOROCCO

### Trade Ties Discussed With Soviet Officials

*PM041551 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 29 Sep 84 p 1*

[MAP report: "Increase in Trade and Means of Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Rabat, 29 September — Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani had a meeting at his office on Friday morning with Mr Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, who was accompanied by a large delegation comprising in particular Mr Klushin, USSR charge d'affaires in Morocco; Mr Volkov, deputy chief of the Administration for Trade With African Countries; and Mr Borodko, the USSR's commercial representative in Morocco.

During the meeting, held in the presence of Mr Kabbaj, minister of equipment, vocational training, and cadre training and acting minister of commerce, industry, and tourism; and Rachid Haddaoui, adviser to the prime minister, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations, in particular the Moroccan-Soviet Trade Commission meeting held last Wednesday in Rabat during which texts relating to the trade agreements under the accords of 10 March 1978, on phosphates, and 3 July 1979 were adopted.

The prime minister and his guest also studied ways and means to be used to strengthen cooperation in the two countries' mutual interest and to increase the volume of trade.

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Holds Talks With SDAR Leader

*EA052232 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Muhamed Abdelaziz, the president of the SDAR, today held talks on the Western Sahara conflict, which has threatened the existence of the OAU. Comrade Memgistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and current OAU chairman, briefed Comrade Abdelaziz on his efforts to discharge his responsibility as OAU chairman in solving the Western Sahara issue peacefully, on the results achieved, on the forthcoming OAU summit to be held in November, and on how best it could be held.

For his part, Comrade Abdelaziz recalled that the SDAR had shown its cooperation in implementing the 19th OAU summit resolutions and assured our comrade revolutionary leader that the SDAR was ready to cooperate in the future.

In addition, Comrade Abdelaziz gave a detailed report to our comrade revolutionary leader on the damage to property and lives in the region and on the intensified disturbance of peace caused by Morocco, which has refused to comply with the OAU summit resolutions and refused to cooperate for the sake of the existence of the OAU.

Finally, Comrade Abdelaziz called on Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, to continue his efforts to bring an end to the wanton destruction of African lives in the area through a peaceful political solution so that the whole of Africa could achieve its intended goals through him.

## SEYCHELLES

### Rene: No Military Base for Foreign Powers

*AB060745 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Victoria, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Seychelles will never be a military base for any power, President France Albert Rene said here Friday in a speech aimed at quelling rumors that the Soviet Union was planning to establish a base on the islands. Mr Rene said the Seychelles could not ignore that the Soviet Union and the United States were the two major powers on earth. "But what we can do and are doing is keep both these countries in a position where neither of them has any control over us. We do not want ever to find us in a situation where we are being squeezed by either of them," he said.

Last Sunday a small group of demonstrators staged a protest apparently aimed at the Soviet Union. Authorities said the demonstration was the latest attempt by opponents of the government to spread confusion among the population.

Mr Rene said the Seychelles has accepted military aid from the Soviet Union because it was free and added that free military aid from other countries would also be welcomed.

## SOMALIA

### Siad Barre Notes Improved Relations With Kenya

*EA062014 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] Somali President Siad Barre continues his working tour of lower Juba region. In a speech to the regional party and government officials and social organizations in Kismayu last night he urged his listeners to promote cooperation and increase production at all levels.

On Somalia's internal and external policies, Challe Siad said that Somalia would honor and uphold mutual understanding and friendship among all nations and at the same time strive for the exchange of trade and justice for all. [as heard]

Challe Siad dwelled on the good neighborliness and relations between Somalia and the Republic of Kenya, which he said were growing stronger day by day.

## TANZANIA

### SADR's Abdelaziz Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

*EA071725 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Mohamed Abdelaziz SADR arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a one-day visit to Tanzania.

He was greeted at the DAR es Salaam International Airport by the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, and other government officials. Ndugu Abdelaziz, who is also secretary general of the Polisario Front now fighting against Moroccan occupation forces, is expected to hold talks with President Nyerere.

#### Holds Talks With Nyerere

*EA072332 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today held talks with SDAR President Ndugu Mohamed Abdelaziz in Dar es Salaam on African issues and the forthcoming OAU summit.

A government official told reporters shortly after the talks that Ndugu Abdelaziz briefed Mwalimu on the current situation in the Saharai Republic, a former Spanish colony, and the OAU summit scheduled for Addis Ababa in November.

Ndugu Abdelaziz is expected to address reporters on his talks with Mwalimu Nyerere.

### Urges Sanctions Against Morocco

*EA082006 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam: The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has urged OAU member countries to impose mandatory sanctions on Morocco for ignoring and not implementing the organization's declarations on Western Sahara's independence.

Addressing reporters at the Dar es Salaam International Airport today, president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Ndugu Mohamed Abdelaziz said OAU member countries have a great responsibility to impose economic and military sanctions on Morocco.

The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic president left Dar es Salaam this morning for Madagascar. More than one-half of the OAU member countries recognize the republic as an independent country.

### Criticizes Libyan-Moroccan Unity

*EA082013 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Mohamed Abdelaziz of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic said today his country does not support the Libyan-Moroccan unity, which, he said, would (?partly) affect the liberation struggle in the former Spanish Sahara colony. He told reporters shortly before he left Dar es Salaam for Madagascar at the end of his brief visit to Tanzania that Morocco was taking advantage of the unity to avert the prevailing economic and political crises in that country. Ndugu Abdelaziz said Morocco would use the unity to get rid of differences it was facing saying that because of the problems it had offered a military base to the USA as a defensive measure against the liberation struggle in his country. He said Morocco was facing very strong internal crises, adding that it was because of this which led to a proposal of unity with Libya. The president said his country was ready to hold direct talks with Morocco for a cease-fire and agreed on a referendum on self-determination to end an 8-year deadlock over who should rule the territory.

## CAMEROON

### Biya Receives Special Envoy From CAR

*AB082107 Yaounde Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this evening at State House received in audience a special envoy from his counterpart of the CAR, General Andre Kolingba. The envoy, Mr Samuel Ngaiouma, who is the CAR minister of posts and telecommunications, later disclosed to reporters that he was bearer of a special message to President Biya.

Asked about his government's reaction to the Franco-Libyan decision to simultaneously pull out their troops from Chad, Mr Ngaiouma said that his government welcomed the agreement, adding that the CAR firmly supports the legitimacy of the government of Hissein Habre. In the area of bilateral cooperation, Mr Ngaiouma said that Cameroon and the CAR have projects of mutual interests in the fields of posts and telecommunications.

## CHAD

### Habre Holds Talks With French, African Officials

*AB052111 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*
*1845 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] President Hissein Habre was today on the second day of his visit to France. This afternoon, the head of state held a private talk with his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand. This is a report by our special correspondent in Paris, (Loriguissa):

[Begin recording] (Loriguissa]) With the arrival of President Hissein Habre in the French capital yesterday, Paris has become the venue of major diplomatic consultations over Chad around President Mitterrand, who held a private talk with the head of state, El-Hadj Hissien Habre, now on a 2-day state visit to France.

El-Hadj Hissein Habre also held talks yesterday with Marshal Mobutu during a stopover in Nice and later in the evening he met with Ivorian head of state, Houphouet-Boigny, at a dinner in Paris. These summit consultations continued at the Elysee Palace today with five heads of state, including Gabonese President Bongo, in attendance.

During the private talk held at the Elysee a few hours ago, the head of state was expected to have sought detailed explanations on the Tripoli communique. He was also expected to stress the need for guarantees for the actual withdrawal of the Libyans, not because Chad is unable to cope with a fresh act of agression by Libya, but because with Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya, we must envisage the worst. Chad does not want to be led into another war through deceitful maneuvers.

He must also have examined the problem of observers and their effective mission all over the territory. Even if they showed good faith, the vast area under Libyan occupation as well as the great number of Libya's garrisons and the inability of these observers to tell the members of the Islamic Legion from the Libyan soldiers have led to the non-comfirmation of the observers.

There is also another question, perhaps the fundamental one: Why did the Tripoli communique endorse Libya's ambitions over the region of Aozou by not making mention of this issue, which is at the origin the Chadian-Libyan conflict? As can be seen, there were many issues. In addition to these, there was also our bilateral cooperation in the economic and military fields.

The head of state held a talk with Defense Minister Charles Hernu at 1600, then with Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations, at 1800. Mr Cheysson will host a dinner in honor of the Chadian presidential delegation at 2000. [end recording]

Presidents Habre and Mobutu yesterday examined bilateral relations and the situation in our country. This was announced by President Habre himself following the 40-minute talk. According to an AFP dispatch dated from Nice, the head of state made a brief statement in which he did not answer the question as to whether the Zairian contingent would be maintained in Chad.

### Habre Interview Focuses on Conflict With Libya

*LD062317 Paris Television Service in French*
*1900 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Interview with President Hissein Habre by Paris television reporter Regis Faucon and unidentified reporter in Paris — live in French; no video available]

[Text][Regis Faucon] Mr President, good evening, and thank you for agreeing to reply to TF-1's questions. The first of these questions follows on from your statements yesterday on leaving the Elysee Palace. I believe you said: The Libyans have made a commitment; I think they will withdraw from Chad. Is this a certainty, and on what do you base it?

[Hissein Habre] First of all, good evening. I must tell you that this is not a certainty, but we think that when a state, a head of state, makes a solemn commitment to another head of state and another country, he must keep his word. Having said this, the future will tell if Colonel al-Qadhdhafi — and this would not be the first commitment which he has not kept — on this occasion holds to his undertaking. We think it is in the interests of all the parties that this agreement be respected.

[Faucon] Mr President, there is an obstacle so far on the question of the choice of observers. You have rejected Benin because you think it is your enemy. Now it seems that there is a movement towards what we might call an alternative formula, and there is talk even of the possibility of Libyan observers. Is this correct? Are you prepared to accept them?

[Habre] First, let me correct you: There is no obstacle. We think that, on the one hand, the departure of the French troops — the French troops who came at our request — and the departure of the Libyan troops is a good thing. Having said this, we think that this is an extremely serious problem. It is a question of the cessation of Libyan aggression, it is a question of stability in Chad, of Chadian independence, of the territorial integrity of Chad. Consequently, this problem must be looked upon and examined in a serious manner. It is in this respect that we attach great importance to the problem of the observers, and we have discussed this with President Mitterrand, and I think that a solution which is satisfactory for all the parties will be found.

[Faucon] Mr President, allow me to repeat my question. There is talk of the impossibility of Libyan observers. Do you refuse them a priori?

[Habre] There are many alternatives, and I will say to you that the best alternative — the most effective one, the most operational one — will be selected.

[Faucon] Mr President, you are leaving Paris after having obtained a certain number of guarantees, in particular in the economic sphere: Chad will be aided even more, and will possess a military guarantee as well. So, without trying to elicit state secrets from you, can you say anything more about this?

[Habre] Let's say that we should not talk of guarantees. We have very close relations with France. These relations are governed by a certain number of cooperation agreements, and this cooperation will continue in all its aspects, and therefore we remain optimistic about the future.

[Faucon] Mr President, allow me to ask you a question about these close relations with France. Are you not a little bitter after what has happened on this French-Libyan agreement? Would you not have preferred to be kept informed from the beginning?

[Habre] Well, I will say that our attitude, which is one of responsibility and seriousness, should not be confused with an attitude of bitterness. We think that this withdrawal is a good thing, and that therefore it is necessary to take every measure to ensure that it becomes real and effective.

[Faucon] Mr President, if the Libyans do not withdraw, if they were to advance on your territory, would you like France to intervene militarily, very quickly and in force?

[Habre] No matter what the situation may be, the principle is, I believe that all parties concerned have learned their lessons from the interventions — we Chadians, our French friends, the Libyan aggressors — and we hope that everyone has come to the conclusion that the war must not be continued. We hope that these withdrawals are respected by everybody, and...

[Faucon, interrupting] And if the withdrawal does not occur, sir?

[Habre] Time will tell whether or not this withdrawal will take place; if not, clearly there is another solution. But the Chadians will not be responsible for it.

[Unidentified reporter] A few days ago, you were still saying "The Libyans are not moving." Now you seem to be saying that they are going to move. What has changed in the meantime?

[Habre] So far the Libyans have not moved — at least, they hadn't at the time that I left Ndjamena. But we think that they have undertaken a commitment, and there is a reason, with all the reservations we entertain towards Libya, because we have had much experience in dealing with these people. We think that it is even in Libya's interests to withdraw this time.

[Faucon] Are you ready, Mr President, to negotiate on the territory of the Aouzou Strip?

[Habre] Negotiate? With whom? If the Libyan side is willing to peacefully negotiate with us on this issue, we are ready for it. Having said this, so far the Libyans have never accepted a solution entailing dialogue.

### African Mini-Summit Called 'Plot' Against Chadians

*AB082019 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Summary] The curtains have been lowered on the diabolical, imperialist, and reactionary theatrical show in Paris with the return of some of the participants to the continent, after attending the so-called French-African meeting on Chad. Concerning some issues raised during the meeting by Francois Mitterrand and his major African allies, and in particular concerning some clauses of the French-Libyan agreement on the military disengagement as well as efforts for reconciliation, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] last Sunday reacted through this communique made public by the Ministry of Information and Civil Orientation:

The GUNT firmly maintains its stand concerning the sending of Senegalese and Beninese observers. Apart from this arrangement, the GUNT will not accept any other arrangement proposed by the neocolonial meeting in Paris. Also, the GUNT reaffirms its stand on and agrees to the holding of a roundtable conference in Brazzaville, as soon as possible, especially a roundtable conference between the GUNT and the Ndjamena group. Finally, concerning the body of Major Galopin, the GUNT wishes that his remains be returned during the departure of the last French soldier from the Chadian soil.

The GUNT statement published by the minister of information and civil orientation, is clear enough for everyone, except for those who have ears not to hear and eyes not see. Pursuing his campaign aimed at disrupting the implementation of the French-Libyan agreement, Hissein Habre declares that after the departure of the Libyan Army, what will be left in the northern part of the country is the Islamic Legion. Has he understood the legal and military meaning of that sentence? As a man of bad faith, it is easy for him to take the national liberation army for the Islamic Legion. But the truth is like oil. It will always float on the surface of water. However, this strategy is not new. During the general offensive by the revolutionary forces in 1983, did not the leader of the Ndjamena group, who had accused Libya of armed aggression, reject the sending of a commission of inquiry to the spot, as suggested by the current chairman of the OAU? Today he fears that the observers will not succeed in tracking down the imaginary Islamic Legion members to whom he likes to refer so much.

We want to know why the neocolonial governor cannot see the presence of 2000 Zairian troops operating in our country. Everyone knows that the Zairian contingent makes joint patrols with elements of the puppet army. Have the Zairian soldiers been given Chadian nationality by any chance?

For now, everyone is wondering about the real motive of this mini-summit reserved for the ultra-moderates of our continent, and in particular about the guarantees given to the neocolonial Ndjamena administrator. By promising increased military cooperation with Ndjamena, is the Mitterrand government not violating the agreement on military disengagement it signed with Libya? As for the very wise Houphouet-Boigny and Omar Bongo, have they not also pledged to assist the neocolonial Ndjamena administration militarily in men and in equipment?

It is clear today in the eyes of international opinion that in reality a plot against the Chadian people was planned in the French capital at the instigation of French President Francois Mitterrand. By calling the GUNT a defunct group, isn't the Gabonese head of state grossly interferring in Chadian affairs? In any case, the imperialist and reactionary plot will not succeed because, for the GUNT, national reconciliation must be based on the Lagos Accords.

### 10,000 Chadians Reportedly Take Refuge in CAR

*AB081745 Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Oct 84 (AFP) — Ten thousand Chadians, fleeing from the current fighting in the south of their country, took refuge in the CAR over the past few weeks, it was learned today in Kinshasa from a reliable source. The fighting, carried out by dissident "commandos" opposed to President Hissein Habre's government, was still going on at the end of last week, a witness coming from a CAR region close to the Chadian border stated. He added that the refugees are still flowing in and, according to their reports, the fighting is continuing.

### GUNT Reports Fighting in Southern Chad

*AB082040 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Summary] On the military plane, fighting is continuing in the southern part of the country between the revolutionary forces of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and elements of the puppet army. According to our permanent correspondent, a bloody clash took place at 45 kms from (Nbainamar), northeast of Moundou. The valiant commandos of the National Liberation Army drove away some units of the puppet army.

The clash resulted in 16 enemy soldiers killed while a significant amount of equipment was captured.

Still on the military plane, our permanent correspondent reported on 6 October, that some elements of the puppet horde fell in an ambush laid by revolutionary elements between Kelo and (Trubon). This resulted in 37 enemy killed, 18 wounded, three vehicles burned down, three bazookas, and several light weapons captured. Our correspondent also reports the arrival in Lai of some mercenaries from Ndjamena. He said that French planes are flying over positions held by the GUNT commandos. What game are the French forces playing?

### French Forces at Biltine Ordered to Withdraw

*AB071011 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, Oct 7 (AFP) — French units based at Biltine in eastern Chad have been given the order to start pulling out today, an authoritative source said here. The order to evacuate the garrison of 800 men was given after reports of the withdrawal of Libyan troops in northern Chad, the source said.

## CONGO

### Cooperation Agreements Signed With USSR, GDR

*AB051355 Paris AFP in French 1230 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Oct (AFP) — Congo and the USSR yesterday in Brazzaville signed two draft agreements on economic and technical cooperation, the Congolese radio announced today. The first agreement is on implementation of a road construction program and on the drafting of the Brazzaville-Pointe Noire road project, while the second agreement provides for creation by the USSR of centers for technical and professional training in Congo.

Also yesterday, Congo and the GDR signed agreements under which the GDR will dispatch to Congo four experts to serve at the National Institute of Research and Pedagogy, at the National Institute for Advanced Sciences and Education, and at the Congolese National Printing House.

## ZAIRE

### Army Chief Leaves for PRC on Working Visit

*AB090945 Paris AFP in French 0909 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP) — A Zairian military mission, led by General Singa Boyenge Mosambay, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, left Kinshasa on Sunday for Beijing, where it is expected to pay a working visit, it was learned from official sources in the Zairian capital. The chief of staff will spend 1 week in China and tour (?the provinces), it was stated without further details at the Chinese Embassy. There are about 50 Chinese military advisers in Zaire, it was said at the embassy.

# LIBERIA

## Reportage on Release of Detainees by Doe

### Podier, Sawyer, Others Released

*AB061235 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] We just received a report from Gibi Territory, Kakata, that the head of state has announced the release of those detained following the closure of the University of Liberia. Speaking at Kakata, Gibi Territory, a while ago, the head of state said he was impressed with the welcome given him by the people of Gibi Territory and said it was about time the leaders of this country sit and planned the future of Liberia. He said prospective high school graduates can only enter university through peace and unity and not violence. Well, our man Steve Makono of sister station Liberia Broadcasting Station is on the line from Gibi as he now reads the names of those released by the Commander in Chief a few minutes ago:

[Begin recording] Among them is Major General J. Nicholas Podier, Mr George Klay Kieh, Colonel Larry Borteh, Dr Amos Sawyer, Mr Dusty Wolokolie, Mr Harry Yuan, Mr Tom Camara, Colonel Jerry Friday or Jerry Jorley, Mr John Nemah, Mr Patrick Wiah, and Mr Nepe Manning. These are just some of the names. As we get the rest of the names, we shall be carrying them for you. [end recording]

### Further on Release

*AB071415 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, yesterday ordered the release of those detained in connection with an alleged coup plot following Dr Doe's visit to West Germany last August, and subsequent developments that led to the closure of the University of Liberia. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA], those ordered released include Major General J. Nicholas Podier, Dr Amos Sawyer, George Klay Kieh and Thomas Camara. Others are Harry Yuan, Major John Nemah, Colonel Larry Borteh and Colonel Jerry Friday Jorley, Patrick Wiah, and Nepe Manning.

LINA quotes Dr Doe as saying that the release of the detainees was in commemoration of the anniversary of the Louis Camp landslide in Grand Capemount County on October 6, 1982, leaving scores of citizens dead. LINA said thousands of jubilant crowds converged at the Barclay Training Center to greet relatives and friends ordered released.

### AFP Report on Release

*NC061734 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 6 (AFP) — Liberian authorities have released all persons detained here last August on charges of plotting against the government of Samuel Doe, state radio announced today.

The radio said Mr Doe, who is currently touring northern Liberia, ordered the detainees' release in the "cause of peace and unity," adding that Liberians needed to be "united for national unity and progress" in the transition period leading to general elections in October 1985.

Those released included Liberia university Professor Amos Sawyer, whose arrest sparked unrest among students demanding his release, and Mr. Doe's deputy, Major-General Nicholas Podier, the radio said.

The authorities sent security forces to disperse protesting students from the university in August, closed it and sacked its entire administration including President May Antoinette Brown Sherman. Prof. Sawyer and another university lecturer, George Klay Kieh, as well as Colonels Larry Borteh and Jerry Jorley Friday of the interim government here, were arrested August 19 and charged with plotting to overthrow Mr. Doe and install a socialist government.

Gen. Podier and former managing director Aharry Yuan of the Liberia electricity corporation were also arrested in connection with the alleged plot.

Mr. Sawyer is chairman of the Liberian People's Party which intends to stand in the election.

The state news agency LINA said Mr. Doe released the detainees in response to an appeal from students at a secondary school.

# NIGERIA

## Trading With UK 'Might Cease', Buhari Says

*AB051711 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Lagos, Oct 5 (AFP) — Nigeria might cease trading with Britain if London impeded efforts by the Lagos government to secure a loan being negotiated with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Nigerian head of state Major General Muhammadu Buhari warned today in an interview on Nigerian Television. Nigeria is seeking a two-to three-billion-dollar IMF loan to help its economic recovery and has approached various creditors with a plan to spread repayment of part of its estimated 17.5-billion-dollar external debt over a six-year period.

Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD), leading other of Nigeria's major European trading partners, rejected the Nigerian proposal, saying that the West African country must first successfully conclude its negotiations with the IMF. The IMF has been demanding that Nigeria liberalize its foreign trade, end subsidies on petroleum products and devalue its currency by about 60 percent as a pre-condition to the loan.

Lagos is "hesitant" about the IMF conditions because of feared socio-economic consequences, Gen Buhari said. Nigeria is still negotiating with Britain on the rescheduling of Nigeria's short-term debts of about five billion dollars, he added. "I doubt if Britain will sabotage us, because we are owing Britain about 700 million pounds, and Britain certainly wants its money," he said.

Gen Buhari stated that if the two countries failed to reach agreement, Nigeria might turn to other trading partners. "Which means we will stop trading with Britain," he said.

On general relations between Nigeria and Britain, which have been at a low ebb since the attempted kidnapping in London last July of former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, Gen Buhari said Lagos still maintained ties at high commission (ambassadorial) level with London. He said Nigeria was closely watching the trial in London of one Nigerian and three Israelis, arrested in connection with the kidnap attempt, which Lagos has denied being involved in.

### Buhari Interviewed on Trade Agreement, Israel

*AB052156 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has called for a formalized trade agreement within the ECOWAS subregion. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, gave this indication this evening in a special television interview. He said that the government was not happy with the ease with which essential goods were being transported out of the country freely. General Buhari observed that Nigeria had a lot of problems to solve, adding that the Federal Government would not be prepared to take extra African responsibility. The head of state remarked that what the nation needed to learn most was peace and stability for the nation's development within the next 15 years.

On border crises with the Cameroon, General Buhari said that talks were in progress between the two countries toward resolving the issue.

Speaking on the recent visit to Israel by the two suspended traditional rulers, General Buhari said that the FMG had not banned Nigerians from traveling to Israel. He stated that traditional rulers were public officers and the visit of the two suspended rulers to Israel gave the impression as if they were representing the government. The head of state said their action had embarrassed the government since it had earlier made a policy statement not to renew ties with Israel.

### Gambari, Shultz Discuss Improving Relations

*AB051738 Lagos NAN in English 1544 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[By Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] New York, Oct. 5 (NAN) — Nigeria and the U.S. yesterday in New York agreed to leave open all channels of communication aimed at improving relations between the two countries, the New York correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY of NIGERIA (NAN) reports. This was one of the decisions taken at the end of the talks between the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, and the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz. The two ministers also agreed to meet regularly to examine bilateral issues between Nigeria and the U.S.

The NAN correspondent reports that the talks touched on a number of African and international issues, such as Namibian independence, as well as the situation in South Africa, Chad, and Western Sahara. Dr Gambari expressed the desire of the Federal Government to see an immediate end to all obstacles to the independence of Namibia and the establishment of majority rule in South Africa. The minister was accompanied to the talks by Maj Gen Joseph Garba, Nigeria's permanent representative at the UN.

## SENEGAL

### Four Die in Clashes Between PS Rival Factions

*AB051448 Paris AFP in French 1354 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Dakar, 5 Oct (AFP) — The clashes between two rival factions of the ruling Senegalese Socialist Party [PS] last week resulted in four deaths (two at Bignona in the south and two at Kaffrine in the center-west) and several persons injured, it was learned from informed sources today in Dakar.

These clashes, which were denounced by the PS Political Bureau, took place on the occasion of the elections for the renewal of the leading organs of the party in the divisions and regions. The principal aim of these elections is the appointment of the party's candidates for the municipal and local elections of 25 November 1984.

In its editorial, the Dakar daily *LE SOLEIL* observes that the renewal of the organs of Senegal's biggest party has always aroused violence and passion. The paper underscores the paradox of this political party which is "to tolerate — while nothing compels it to do so — the adversity embodied in the existence of about 15 opposing political parties while it shows inability to tolerate within itself comrades representing factions and shades of opinions which are hardly at variance."

The paper fustigates the excesses which led to these deadly clashes and it invites the PS "to review not its doctrine and ideology, but the ethics and moral relations of solidarity which should govern the destiny of its members."

## ANGOLA

### Official Calls Reports on DPRK Troops 'Unfounded'

*MB051320 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 05 Oct 84*

[Text] An Angolan official source contacted by ANGOP described as unfounded and calumnious the news broadcast by a certain biased and sensationalist press of the eventual replacement of the Cuban internationalists in Angola with North Korean troops. This government source added that such news was first released by the South African press and echoed by the United States, as well as other (?Western) countries, which are trying to (?control) the peace efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola in the region and create (?confusion) [words indistinct] should serve as an alibi for the support which South Africa gives to UNITA, contrary to the spirit and letter of the Lusaka compromises signed between Angola and South Africa. News of this kind [word indistinct] is in the framework of the campaign waged by international imperialism to denigrate the People's Republic of Angola and halt diplomatic efforts aimed at establishing lasting peace in southern Africa. The source commented that it would be illogical to replace Cuban troops with North Korean troops, recalling that the Angolan and Cuban governments have always expressed their willingness to draw up a calendar of progressive withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola, as long as there are guarantees for the complete end to aggression [words indistinct] against our country and of any type of South African support to UNITA. [words indistinct] of Namibia's ascension to independence.

### Jorge Meets GDR Foreign Minister at UN

*MB070757 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Paulo Jorge, the Angolan minister of external affairs, a few days ago held a meeting with his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer, in New York, where they are taking part in the proceedings of the UN General Assembly. The two political figures expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, and the Angolan minister of external affairs expressed gratitude for the assistance given to Angola by the GDR in various fields to solve a number of problems. Minister Paulo Jorge also briefed Oskar Fischer on the prevailing situation in southern Africa, and expressed his conviction that the proples of the region would continue their struggle until their total liberation.

### UNITA Radio Reports MiG-23 Shot Down

*MB060747 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] A MiG-23 was shot down in an anti-aircraft defense action carried out by UNITA in the area of Munhango on 9 September 1984. This MiG was part of a formation of four MiG-23's providing tactical support to brigades 82, 79, 8, 3, and 18 in an offensive against the territory liberated by UNITA.

## BOTSWANA

### Masire Opens Fifth Parliament in Gaborone

*MB081744 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, said it will be a mockery of Botswana's independence, freedom, and democracy if free and fair elections were not held on a regular basis. Opening the first meeting of the first session of the fifth parliament this afternoon at the Nation Assembly in Gaborone, Dr Masire also said that now that the elections are over, Batswana should put aside their political differences in settling the problems that affect the nation as a whole. The president said he was also pleased to note that the people of Botswana had responded positively to the call to register as voters and the September general election had recorded an impressive turnout of 76 percent. This percentage poll, Dr Masire said, is the highest in Botswana's political history and, by all account, one of the highest recorded in a multiparty democracy.

Dr Masire told the new house that parliamentary democracy in Botswana had become a sacred national institution. This had ensured that governments were directly accountable to people and were responsive to their wishes at all times. The president said that democracy in Botswana is not the concern of only the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP]. It was the concern of the people of Botswana. It is therefore incumbent upon all the politicians of this country to be found worthy custodians of the democratic tradition, to be found ready to nurture it and to defend it in the name of the people of Botswana. He said that the campaign for national leadership is by its very nature partisan, but the search for solutions to national problems required a collective approach.

Dr Masire expressed confidence that the people of Botswana had reaffirmed their faith in the government of the BDP. It was the purpose of the meeting of the current parliament to begin the process of putting into effect the policy objectives that the BDP pledged to the people for the next 5 years.

The president drew the attention of the house to the fact that MP's were meeting at a time when the country is going through yet another year of a severe drought — the third in a row. The government had been forced to divert the nation's limited financial and manpower resources from the normal economic development programs into the drought relief effort. In the current financial year alone, said Dr Masire, a total of 40 million pula from domestic resources had been earmarked for spending on drought relief.

He said that since declaring the country drought-stricken for a 3d consecutive year, a dramatic increase had taken place in the size and scope of the drought relief program compared to the 2 previous years. Today, about 60 percent of the population of Botswana was receiving supplemetary feeding provided by the drought relief program. The president expressed appreciation to all those countries and organizations which had in the past 3 years responded positively to Botswana's appeal for drought relief.

## MADAGASCAR

### Culture Minister Returns From Visit to USSR

*MB061202 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French*
*1030 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Mrs Gisele Rabesahala, the minister of revolutionary art and culture, is back from the USSR. Mrs Gisele Rabesahala held talks with several Soviet officials, notably her Soviet counterpart Petr Demichev, a CPSU member, and with Mr Shredov, the director of the African department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The aim of these meetings was to examine the means to develop bilateral cooperation, notably in the field of culture.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Machel Receives Delegation to RSA Talks

*MB061145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1030 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] In the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado, President Samora Machel received the Mozambican official delegation to the talks with the representatives of the South African Government on peace and security. The delegation, led by Major General Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, presented a report on the South African Government's declaration on the halting of acts of violence against our government and the armed bandits' recognition of the authority of the Mozambican state.

The declaration, read by South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha in Pretoria on 3 October, announced that the South African Government assumed the responsibility for taking measures in conjunction with the Mozambican Government to end the armed bandits' actions in our country. This declaration was presented by the South African foreign minister after it was accepted by the leaders of the armed bandits.

What is more, (Michael Cohel), a teacher at the California naval school in the United States, has said that the Pretoria declaration was the only choice for the South African Government. South Africa did not have any other solution. That is what (Michael Cohel) said in a statement to the Voice of America radio station.

### Power Lines Sabotaged After Peace-Pact Disclosure

*MB051147 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*
*1100 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] The power lines that carry electricity from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged on Wednesday afternoon just half an hour after South African President P.W. Botha announced that his country would be prepared to play an active role in ending violence against Mozambique. Two pylons were (?sabotaged) in the attack which took place about 20 km from the South African border at about 1230 in the afternoon. Maputo city is receiving its electricity from other sources while repair work continues.

### More Weapons Captured at Matongomane Base

*MB090730 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*0400 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] Units of the Mozambique Armed Forces have seized more war equipment as a result of the actions which followed the destruction of the armed bandits' camp in Matongomane in Magude District. A military source said that while destroying the arms cache, which was pointed out by captured bandits after the camp was seized, our forces captured various types of war equipment, including 65 AKM's, 7 BKR G-3's, 2 CIM bazookas, 3 FBP machineguns, and 12 PPSH machineguns.

The Mozambique Armed Forces also seized a number of Racal radios, 16 Bazooka rockets, 99 AKM rifle magazines, 24 FBP rifle magazines, 8 PPSH rifle magazines, some FBP ammunition, a number of G-3 rifle magazines, and 2 large caliber home-made rifles. The seized equipment is made in various countries, namely the Soviet Union, United States, FRG, Portugal, and South Africa.

The destruction of the armed bandits' camp in Matongomane, Magude District, took place during operations conducted by the FPLM during the period 16 September to 3 October. During the assault on the camp, which was the provincial base, the Mozambique Armed Forces eliminated 66 armed bandits. According to a military spokesman, the Mozambique Armed Forces are continuing mopping-up operations in Magude district.

### Banking Agreement Signed With PRC on Grant Use

*MB061026 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*0800 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, the Bank of Mozambique and the Bank of China signed an agreement establishing banking mechanisms for using the PRC Government's grant to our country. This was revealed by today's edition of *NOTICIAS* newspaper. The grant is aimed at financing a number of development projects and the purchase of consumer goods by our country. The agreement was signed by Prakash Ratilal, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and Wang Hao, the Chinese ambassador to Maputo.

### Machel Dedicates Pemba Blanket Textile Factory

*MB051955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1700 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] In Pemba, President Samora Machel inaugurated the blanket textile factory, TEXMANTA, late yesterday afternoon, according to information we have just received. TEXMANTA is the first industrial unit in Cabo Delgado Province. According to the leader of the Mozambican revolution, it not only produces bed covers and blankets, but also has the first factory workers in the province.

TEXMANTA is also the first textile unit in our country which was totally designed and built after the proclamation of national independence. This undertaking comes within the framework of the implementation of the Frelimo Party directive according to which priority should be given to the provinces which played an outstanding role in the war of the liberation of the fatherland, as stressed by the leader of the Mozambican revolution during the inaugural ceremony.

We have also received information that the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique yesterday morning laid a wreath at the 25 September Square in Pemba. Samora Machel was accompanied by Army General Alberto Chipande, the leader of Cabo Delgado Province; Lieutenant General Oswaldo Tanzama, the secretary of state for war veterans; and Lieutenant General Raimundo Pachinuapa, state inspector, as well as by Major General Bonifacio Gruveta Massamba.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Soweto Mayor Warns Military to Help Quell Riots

*MB080515 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English*
*7 Oct 84 p 1*

[Excerpt] Soweto Mayor "ET" Tshabalala has two major shocks for the riot-torn township this morning — PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] has threatened to pull out its buses and the Army is going to move in to try and quell further unrest. ET broke the council ban on him speaking to the press and warned: "There won't be any mercy if the Army moves into Soweto. There will be more deaths than now, and this is something we can't afford."

Mr Tshabalala told *CITY PRESS* he had been summoned to Protea police station to be told that 21st Battalion at Lenz — recently granted the freedom of Soweto — was going to take its place alongside the riot police. His announcement comes only two days after Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange told the National Party congress in Alberton that the Army was going to help cops in times of unrest.

At the same time, "ET" announced that PUTCO has told him they are going to pull out of Soweto because of the damage to their buses. PUTCO has already cut back its services — it is only dropping passengers on the outskirts of Soweto, and at Moroka and Orlando police stations.

#### Police Confirm Army Assistance

*MB080545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The police have confirmed that Defense Force units are assisting them in patroling Soweto near Johannesburg, and the (Joza) black township of Port Elizabeth. A spokesman for the public relations division of the police, Lieutenant Henry Beck, however, denied newspaper reports that the 21st Battalion, a black Defense Force unit, was stationed in Soweto and being used on patrols. He said other Army units would be used to assist the police. On Friday night, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said at the Transvaal National Party congress at Alberton that Defense Force units would be employed increasingly in a supportive role to the police to maintain an effective protective force against radical elements in South Africa.

#### SADF for Roadblocks Only

*MB081550 Johannesburg International Service in English*
*1500 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Police, Lieutenant Henry Beck, says although units of the Defense Force have been deployed in the black city of Soweto, near Johannesburg, and in the coastal city of Port Elizabeth in the Cape Province, they will man roadblocks only. The function of maintaining law and order would be the sole responsibility of the South African Police. The mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tsabalala, said there would be more deaths if Defense Force units moved into Soweto. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said on Friday that the SADF would be used in a supporting role to curb violence and riots in the country.

#### SADF Police Support Ended

*MB091146 Johannesburg International Service in English*
*1100 GMT 9 Oct 84*

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Police, Lieutenant Henry Beck, has announced in Pretoria that the Defense Force's supporting role in the country's black townships has been terminated. This decision was taken after only isolated incidents of violence occurred countrywide during the past few days. Defense Force members were deployed in Soweto, near Johannesburg, the East Rand about 40 km from Johannesburg, and in the Eastern Cape Province. The South African minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said last week that the SADF would be used in a supporting role to curb violence and riots in the country.

### Three Leave Consulate, Detained; Court Ruling Issued

#### Three Arrested by Police

*MB061008 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1000 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Three of the Durban consulate fugitives have been detained. Mewa Ramgobin, M.J. Naidoo, and George Sewpersadh attempted to leave the building in which the British Consulate is housed this morning when they were picked up by police. The three others are still in the seventh floor consulate offices. The men have been sheltering from renewed detention orders for the past 3 weeks. Further details are not immediately available.

#### Court Appearance Set

*MB061112 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1058 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 6, SAPA — Three of the six fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban who were arrested this morning as they left the building, would appear in court soon, a police spokesman confirmed.

Lieutenant H.J. Beck, of the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, told SAPA that the president of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC], Mr George Sewpersadh, and two other NIC officials, Mr Mewa Ramgobin and Mr M.J. Naidoo, were taken into custody by police at 11am.

He confirmed that the remaining three men — Mr Archie Gumede of the United Democratic Front, and Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, both of the NIC — were still in the consulate. Lt Beck said he did not know when the arrested men would appear in court, except that it would be "soon." The six had been in the consulate for 23 days.

### Court Rules Redetention Valid

*MB081023 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0959 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Oct 8, SAPA — An urgent application by six men who have spent more than three weeks in refuge at the British Consulate in Durban to have new detention orders issued by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, declared invalid, was today dismissed with costs by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg. The full bench consisted of the acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice J.A. van Heerden, Mr Justice J.J. Kriek, and Mr Justice J.J. Broome.

The men are Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr George Sewpershad, Mr M.J. Naidoo, Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billay Nair, and Mr Paul David. The first three are already in custody having been redetained on Saturday as they attempted to leave the consulate building, but Mr Gumede, Mr Nair, and Mr David, are still in the consulate.

The first five men were originally arrested on the eve of the Colored elections in terms of detention orders signed by Mr le Grange but were later released after Mr Justice B. Law ruled that the orders were invalid. The five men, together with Mr David, who was also wanted by the Security Police, eluded the police for several days before taking refuge in the British Consulate in Field Street, Durban. After their release by Mr Justice Law, the minister issued fresh notices for their re-arrest.

It was pointed out in the judgment by the full bench that although the six applicants had sought refuge in the British Consulate, they did not enjoy the protection of any form of diplomatic immunity against arrest, they were not fugitives from justice in the true sense of the word, and were within the jurisdiction of the court. Council for the applicants, Mr I. Mohamed, SC, had submitted that the applications should succeed because the detention notices were invalid, as the minister had failed to give reasons for his view that further information could not be disclosed without detriment to the public interest. On the facts of the case and having regard to what the minister had already told the public as regards the grounds for the detention, the information and reasons disclosed were inadequate within the meaning of the act.

No reasonable person honestly and properly applying his mind to the facts disclosed in the papers could have come to the conclusion, as the minister had done, that the applicants were endangering the maintenance of law and order. Bearing in mind that it was common cause that all the applicants, except Mr David, were in custody immediately before fresh orders were issued, and when they were attempted to be served on September 8, the minister could not, when he issued the fresh notices, have formed the opinion that they were endangering the maintenance of law and order.

The full bench found there was no misdirection on the part of the minister of law and order as claimed by Mr Mohamed. The minister said under oath that data concerning each applicant had been placed before him and that after he had thoroughly considered the position of each individual applicant, he exercised his independent discretion to issue a notice and statement to each applicant. The minister had all the information, including information which, in his opinion, could not be disclosed without detriment to the public interest, and exercised a discretion vested in him by statute.

It was not possible for the court to say that he could not honestly and properly have applied, and that he did not honestly and properly apply, his mind to the information at his disposal before coming to his conclusion, as claimed for the applicants. The bench said it did not seem to matter whether the second set of notices were called fresh notices or amended notices. There seemed to be no valid reason why the applicants concerned could not be detained under these notices, nor was there any provision in the act prohibiting them from being detained thereunder. The act did not define activities which would endanger or might be calculated to endanger the security of the state, or the maintenance of law and order, according to the full bench.

It would indeed have been impossible for it to have done so. The legislature instead had thought fit to leave it, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law or the common law, in the discretion of the minister to decide when conditions envisaged in the act existed. This he had done and he was fully entitled and justified, in the exercise of that discretion, to regard what he considered to be an attempt to create a revolutionary climate in the Republic of South Africa as endangering the maintenance of law and order. The court was satisfied that the statements sufficiently complied with the requirments of Section 28 and found that the notices sought to be served on the applicants in terms of that section were valid and that any arrest or detention of any of the applicants pursuant to such notices would be lawful and authorised by law. The application was accordingly dismissed with costs. Mr L. Gering gave notice of an application for leave to appeal.

### Reaction to Court Decision

*MB081328 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1300 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The three fugitives still in the British Consulate in Durban have reacted strongly to the Natal Supreme Court's ruling to dismiss their appeal against the new detention orders. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] Today's ruling by three Natal Supreme Court judges endorses the power of the minister of law and order to detain people without being accountable to anyone including the courts. That is the response by the three people still left inside the British Consulate to this morning's ruling in which their application was dismissed. They had asked for the detention orders issued against them and the three who left the consulate on Saturday morning to be set aside.

Their statement continues: We have broken no law. The detention orders are based on the opinion of a single person whose only interest is to maintain white nationalist rule no matter what the cost. It is this policy that is causing so much death, so much grief in the Transvaal. They have also reiterated their demands that the South African Government return the four wanted in Britain in arms smuggling charges and said that the two cases are in no way comparable.

### Remaining Three Vow to Stay

*MB081435 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans*
*1400 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] A spokesman for the three fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban, Mr (Pravin Gordham), says the three will not leave the building now that the Natal Supreme Court has turned down their application to invalidate their arrest orders issued by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

Mr (Gordham) called on the three — Mr Billy Nair, Mr Archie Gumede, and Mr Paul David — in the consulate today, shortly after the full bench of the Supreme Court in Pietermatzburg had dismissed their application with costs. Mr (Gordham) said the men will remain in the consulate indefinitely unless there is a dramatic change in circumstances.

### Mozambican-RSA Commission Meets in Pretoria

*MB081050 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1030 GMT 8 Oct 84*

[Text] The implementation commission of the Pretoria declaration began its second session in Pretoria this morning. A Mozambican Government delegation arrived in Pretoria early this morning to take part in the proceedings. The delegation is led by Major General Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs. The delegation also includes Colonel Sergio Vieira, the minister of security; Teadato Hunguana, the deputy minister of interior; Major General Hama Thai, the Mozambican Air Force commander; and Fernando Hunguana, the personal assistant of President Samora Machel.

The meeting of the commission was preceded by a meeting between the Mozambican delegation and a South African Government delegation. The commission is meeting under the chairmanship of Louis Nel, the South African deputy foreign minister. A South African Government delegation was in Maputo during the weekend for meetings with the Mozambican Government.

### P.W. Botha Criticizes 1-Man, 1-Vote System

*MB051930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1900 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, speaking at a public meeting at Alberton tonight, said that too much was at stake in South Africa to experiment with a one-man, one-vote system in a unitary state. He said the work of centuries was too important to be bartered with in such a state. People who advocated a one-man, one-vote system would find in the end that they had lost their freedom.

### Botha Says Water Project With Lesotho to Proceed

*MB061032 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans*
*0830 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] South Africa has said it is prepared to go ahead with the feasibility study on the Highland Water Project, following the exchanges between the two countries recently. In the meantime, discussions on security will continue between the two. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says Lesotho has been informed of the decision, which was taken in the light of his dicussions with Lesotho's minister of foreign affairs and the exchange of letters between President P.W. Botha and Lesotho's Dr Leabua Jonathan.

## SWAZILAND

### Soldier Wounded in Border Clash Reported Dead

*MB051910 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1855 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Mbabane, Oct 5, SAPA — One of two Swazi soldiers, reported to have been wounded last weekend in crossfire between Mozambican Government troops and rebels, died of his wounds, informed sources said in Mbabane today. *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND* today published an apology for reporting the incident after its editor, Mr James Dlamini, and a reporter, Mr Vernon Zulu, spent a day in custody at the Mbabane police station.

*THE TIMES* report on Wednesday said two Swazi soldiers had been wounded in crossfire between Mozambican Government troops, who had taken refuge in a Swazi army camp, and members of the Mozambican Resistance Movement [RENAMO] who had chased them into Swaziland. THE TIMES report has been strongly refuted by Swaziland's minister of defence and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube, who said that, on the contrary, "all was quiet and normal" in the border areas. Despite Brigadier Dube's denial of any such incident, and today's front page apology by *THE TIMES* to the governments of Mozambique and Swaziland, and withdrawal of the report, informed sources said one of the two "fictitious" wounded soldiers had died.

The story gaining ground tonight in Manzini and Mbabane suggests that with the "death" of the "fictitious" soldier, the Swazi authorities may have no alternative but to admit that a shooting incident of some kind did, in fact, take place in the border area involving Swazi Defence Force personnel. The sources said that if this admission is made, it would state that the shooting was "a result of an internal squabble" among Swazi soldiers. That would avoid embarrassment to the negotiators in Pretoria this week of an accord between South Africa, Mozambique, and RENAMO, the source said.

### Joint Commission Agreement Signed With Zambia

*MB052025 Mbabane Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] The governments of Zambia and Swaziland last night signed a joint permanent commission agreement at the end of their 2-day meeting held at the Royal Swazi Sun International Hotel. The agreement, which covers trade, transport and communications, education, and culture was signed on behalf of the Swazi Government by the minister of commerce, industry, mines, and tourism, Mr Derick von Wissel, and the minister of works and communications.

Signing on behalf of the Zambian Government was that country's minister of the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr H.S. Meebelo, and witnessed by President Kenneth Kaunda's special envoy, Dr S.G. Mwale. The joint commission of cooperation was also signed by the minister of agriculture and cooperatives, Mr Sipho Mamba; the minister for education, Mr Dzabulumjiva Hetrick Sipho Nhlabatsi; and the minister for finance, Mr Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini, on behalf of the Swazi Government.

Signing the agreement, the minister for commerce, industry, mines, and tourism, Mr Derick von Wissel, said Swaziland and Zambia have close historic ties which were nurtured by the president of Zambia and the late King Sobhuza II, adding that the agreement would initiate the series of meetings envisaged at the time of signing the agreement, and that the objectives of the agreement would thus be achieved.

### Swaziland Welcome in Mozambique Peace Process

*MB051930 Mbabane Television Service in English*
*1815 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] Swaziland is among four countries that the Mozambique National Resistance movement [MNR] said today would be welcome in a peace process for the war-ravaged former Portuguese colony of Mozambique. Addressing a press conference in Lisbon last night, a spokesman for the MNR, Mr Jorge Correia, said the rebels would welcome the participation of Portugal and countries such as Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland, as well as that of South Africa, in the peace process. He, however, added that several approaches had been made to the Portuguese without response, and they were missing the bus.

Mr Correia said that although the United States and South Africa had exerted pressure for peace in Mozambique, the country's civil conflict must be resolved by Mozambicans themselves. He declared the United States and South Africa are both pressing for a speedy agreement, but, independently of this, the problem must be solved in Mozambique itself by the Mozambican people.

## ZAMBIA

### Joint Communique Issued on Lesotho Visit

*MB051915 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] Zambia and Lesotho pledged today to continue accepting political refugees and said no country should be used as a base to attack another. A joint communique, issued after a 3-day official visit to Lesotho by Prime minister Nalumino Mundia, said that the two parties agreed to consider accepting refugees from any country as long as refugees respect their conditions of asylum.

They reiterated that the Kingdom of Lesotho or, indeed, any other country in southern Africa, should not be used as a springboard for attacks against any country. South Africa surrounds Lesotho and has forced it in the past to expel members of the nationalist groups opposed to its rule. Pretoria recently put pressure on Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to sign a nonaggression pact, similar to pacts it has with Swaziland and Mozambique.

### Mundia Returns From Lesotho

*MB060925 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has returned from Lesotho, where he attended that country's 18th independence anniversary celebrations. Mr Mundia, who was accompanied by Works and Supply Minister Haswell Mwale and Foreign Affairs Minister of State Otema Musuka, had been in Lesotho since Monday. The 4-day visit culminated in the signing of bilateral economic and other agreements between the two countries.

### Kaunda Tells Cuban RSA Ripe for Revolution

*MB051355 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 5 Oct 84*

[Text] President Kaunda has declared that the conditions for revolution in South Africa are now ripe, because the forces of exploitative international capital have reached their zenith and cannot go beyond the current stage. Dr Kaunda said in an interview with a Cuban journalist at State House that black people in South Africa have become awake, and that the time for a revolution is all set to be ignited any time. He said that, although he could not say just when the revolution will come, he was certain the explosion will occur because the (?feelings) of the black people is bound to explode, as it cannot be suppressed indefinitely.

### Kaunda Hails Cuban Relations

*MB060921 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has described Cuba as a great country, led by a great revolutionary leader, Dr Fidel Castro, and said Zambians have a great love and admiration for the Cuban people. Dr Kaunda added that relations between Zambia and Cuba were so good that (?they had no problems) with Cuba, and (?trust) Cuba. The president revealed that a high-powered delegation leaves for Cuba next month to sign a cultural agreement which will further widen the scope of cooperation between the two countries.

### GDR Praised for Continued Support to ANC, SWAPO

*MB060906 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] Zambia appreciates the GDR's continued political, diplomatic, and material support to the ANC and SWAPO in their continued just struggle against apartheid. The minister of legal affairs and attorney general, Mr Gibson Chigaga, said Zambia greatly values the untiring support that the GDR gives to the [word indistinct] parties in southern Africa.

Mr Chigaga was speaking at the 35th independence anniversary reception of the GDR in Lusaka, and he also thanked that country for the continued technical assistance given to Zambia, especially in the field of education. Mr Chigaga hoped that the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened for mutual benefit.

### Kaunda Sends Message to GDR

*MB071237 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] Zambia has observed with satisfaction and jubilation the commitment of the GDR to peace, and her efforts for unity and common understanding among countries in her region. In a congratulatory message sent to the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, His Excellency President Kaunda said Zambia wholeheartedly supports those efforts.

He said the Zambian people were happy about the intensity and rapid growth of the relations existing between her and the GDR. In the message marking the GDR's national day, President Kaunda reaffirmed to President Honecker and, through him to the friendly people of the GDR, a commitment to further deepening of the friendly relations between the two countries.

### Joint Commission With Belgium Ends Talks

*MB061212 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] The Zambia-Belgium joint commission has ended 2 days of talks in Lusaka during which the two countries reviewed the ongoing joint projects and examined new fields of cooperation for the next 5 years. According to the charge d'affaires at the Royal Belgian Embassy, Michael Mark van Den Reeck, the joint commission agreed on scientific cooperation at the Tropical Disease Research Center in Ndola and on aid to Zambia Railways within the framework of the World Bank as sponsored for the railway project [as heard].

The commission reviewed the ongoing projects, which include soil sciences at Zambia University, medical science at Chainama College of Health Sciences, agricultural reseach at Mount Makulu Research Station, and veterinary protection at Katete.

### Kaunda Calls for Honest Approach to OAU Problems

*MB060930 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 6 Oct 84*

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has called for an honest approach to the problems bedeviling the OAU, saying any cosmetic solutions will not work. Dr Kaunda has also paid tribute to some of the continent's great sons, like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, and Jamal Abdal-Nasir of Egypt for their contribution in furthering the (?aims) of Pan-Africanism.

The president was speaking in an interview with (?six) journalists [words indistinct] in which he reflected on Zambia's 20 years of independence and the role the nation has played in liberating other African states. He said the OAU was going through a serious crisis, and if members do not analyze the problems honestly and come up with honest solutions, they will go wrong.

Dr Kaunda said among the more serious problems bedeviling the organization were the Chad civil war and the Western Sahara issue [words indistinct]. He said he was confident, however, that sooner or later the continent will find solutions to these problems, although he conceded that this would not be easy.

## ZIMBABWE

### Inquest Shows Cover-Up in Matabeleland Killings

*MB081400 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English*
*30 Sep 84 p 6*

[By Brendan Seery]

[Text] Harare — Official attempts were made to cover up a multiple killing by soldiers of the feared Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwean Army during last year's brutal anti-dissident crack down in Matabeleland, witnesses have told a court in Bulawayo. The allegations surfaced this week during an inquest into the deaths of an army lieutenant and three other people who died at the hands of a North Korean-trained unit near the village of Lupane, about 130 km north-west of Bulawayo, on February 11 last year.

Among other evidence, the court heard:

— provincial magistrate testify that he was threatened with detention for subversion while he was trying to investigate the matter;

— a police officer say that his superiors had told him that he would be "blind" for the duration of anti-dissident operations in his area and that he was not to deal with criminal matters involving Security Force members in the normal way. He was to refer them to the military authorities;

— evidence that a police investigation docket attributed the deaths to the victims "being caught in crossfire" although post-mortem reports showed that three of them had been bayonetted;

— that a police investigation register had pages removed to conceal the four deaths;

— that an unsuccessful attempt was made by the army authorities to have the inquest heard in secret on the ground that it was a matter of state security.

In circumstances which are not yet clear, Lieutenant Edias Ndhlovu (27), Mr Joe Mpabanga (21), Miss Jeniffer Khumalo (21), and an unidentified 18-year-old woman, were killed by at Fifth Brigade patrol near Lusopane.

A witness, Mr George Romilly, a provincial magistrate, told the inquest that he first heard of the killing from First Brigade officers who were trying to hold a board of inquiry into the death of Lieutenant Ndlovu, who was attached to one of their units at Hwange.

After being told by the First Brigade officers that police had refused to investigate the killing, Mr Romilly called on Inspector Amos Ngwenya, head of the police station at Lupane. Mr Romilly told the court that the policeman appeared nervous and to fear for his safety because Fifth Brigade soldiers were still camped at the station. According to Mr Romilly, Inspector Ngwenya said he had been ordered by his superiors not to investigate the killings. Mr Romilly then spoke to a major of Fifth Brigade who was stationed at Lupane.

The magistrate told the court: "His attitude was extremely arrogant. He indicated to me that there was a security situation present. As far as he was concerned, he and his men were above the law and did not have to answer to civilian authorities."

Later that day, Mr Romilly said, he received a rude and offensive telephone call from Assistant Commissioner Noah Mvere, commanding officer of the police in the Bulawayo district. "He accused me of interferring with the police and security matters. He accused me of being a subversive element and threatened to detain me," testified Mr Romilly. Mr Romilly said he reported the incident to the chief magistrate in Harare. As a result a circular was sent out saying that "matters of this nature were not to be investigated by magistrates." Presiding officers were also ordered not to give evidence to the commission of inquiry, which was appointed by the government to look into allegations of Security Force atrocities in Matabeleland during that time.

Some time later, Mr Romilly received a "sudden death docket" from the police saying that investigations had shown that the four people "died when caught in crossfire in a contact between Security Forces and dissidents". But, as he was aware that the post-mortem reports on the dead had shown three of them to have died from bayonet wounds, the provincial magistrate regarded the police investigation as a "fabrication" and ordered further probing. But nothing was done and the relevant "docket" subsequently "went missing", said Mr Romilly.

The magistrate then located the police register for "sudden death dockets" and found that two pages had been removed. There was no record of the four deaths.

The register, which was produced in court as an exhibit, also had a new loose sheet of paper pasted over a section which dealth with action taken by the station commander with regard to the dockets. The docket itself, together with the original copies of the post mortem reports, had not been found, said Mr Romilly.

Inspector Ngwenya admitted to the court that he had falsified the docket because he had been under order from superiors not to get the police involved. Mr Ngwenya said that, on a previous occasion, when he had attempted to arrest some members of the police paramilitary support unit for a murder in the Lupane area, he had been told by headquarters in Harare to mark the docket "closed" and send it to them. This he did.

Assistant Commissioner Svaruka, called to give evidence, denied Mr Ngwenya's assertions and said that at no time had there been orders that criminal cases involving members of the Security Forces were not to be investigated.

All he told the Lupane man was that, because of the security situation, he should ask for an army escort if any of his men needed to go into the operational areas on police business.

At a previous army board of inquiry into the death of Lieutenant Ndhlovu, Corporal Scahyana, of the Fifth Brigade, testified that his orders during last year's dissident crackdown were to "shoot and kill anybody whom we suspected of being a dissident".

Corporal Chayana and three other Fifth Brigade members — Corporal C. Simango and Privates G. Chihwai and J. Gwatirera — were questioned by the board.

They claimed that they stopped the lieutenant at a roadblock near Lupane and that, under questioning, the army officer and his passengers had admitted being dissident helpers. They then tried to escape and were shot, the soldiers told the board.

The board, after considering the evidence of the soldiers, the post mortem reports on the dead, and the evidence of police witnesses who exhumed the bodies after the Fifth Brigade men buried them, issued its findings in May this year. They were produced at the inquest as part of the evidence. The board found that the soldiers killed all the people "to avoid any witnesses".

Magistrate Mr Gordon Geddes, presiding officer at the inquest, inspected the dead lieutenant's bullet-holed car this week and said he would visit the scene of the killing next week before making a finding. The inquest was adjourned until next week. No mention of the proceedings has so far appeared in the Zimbabwean newspapers.

## Mugabe Urges Tougher U.S. Stand on RSA 'Racism'

*MB071216 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 7 Oct 84*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on the Reagan administration to adopt a tougher stand against racist South Africa, whose belligerent policies are undermining peace and stability in southern Africa. Speaking after arriving in Harare from a journey to the United States [word indistinct], Comrade Mugabe said the U.S. program of (?entering) constructive engagement with South Africa has not produced plausible results. [passage indistinct]